The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Reply of Mr. Butler to Mr. Dawes in the House.

Reception of the Speech by the Republican Members.

Another Debate on the Currency in the Senate.

A Bill Abolishing the Franking Privilege to be Reported.

Bent Tennessee Railroads and the Government—A Postal Telegraph Bill—The League Island Bill Tabled—The Gold Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—When the House took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill to-day, General BUTLER got his long-coveted opportunity of replying to the famous speech of Mr. DAWES. He had been preparing for some days, and was quite well supplied with an array of figures to disprove Mr. DAWES' statements. He also attempted to show that Mr. DAWES had not consulted with the several heads of Departments, by reading a letter from Secretary BELKNAP, who simply said he had not consulted with him. BUTLER'S speech, however, fell coldly upon the House, for these reasons: First, he imputed unworthy motives to Mr. DAWES, when there is not a man in Congress who is clearer from them, and Mr. BUTLER, as well as everybody else, knows it. Second, BUTLER seems to be making a plea, which, if it has any effect, is in the direction of checking the spirit of retrenchment and economy. Third, it is out of character that the Administration, or any of the Departments should need BUTLER'S vindication. All the defen"e they need is a correction of the errors whereby Mr. DAWES did them injustice, and which Mr. DAWES will doubtless himself correct to-morrow, when he proposes to reply to General BUTLER. The impression which Mr. DAWES produced in the general scope and object of his speech, is growing deeper every day.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

There was a rather animated debate in the Senate to-day on the Currency bill, which came up promptly after the morning hour. Mr. CORBETT had the floor and delivered a very sensible speech on the subject. Mr. SUMNER made some strong points in favor of his bill, which was pending as a substitute. Mr. SHERMAN delivered another speech, and Mr. THURMAN, who is always listened to with attention, had a long array of figures going to show that New-England monopolized more than her share of the national bank circulation; and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, replied, with a great deal of fire, to Mr. THURMAN. No vote was taken on the amendments or the bill to-day, and there is no probability of its leaving the Senate this week.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The franking privilege was discussed this morning in the appropriate Committee of the House, and it was decided to report a bill of a sweeping character abolishing it altogether, to take effect on the 1st of July next. The feeling in the Senate appears to be rather in favor of a modification of the law. The House Committee will recommend no provision for stamps or postages, and will report in favor of preventing all mail matter from passing free through the mails.

EAST TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, introduced a petition of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, praying for such legislation on the part of Congress as will enable the proper accounting officers of the Government to audit accounts, to audit and settle upon a just and equitable basis the accounts outstanding between the Government and the East Tennessee Railroads. The justice of the claims which these roads have against the Government, is alleged to be in this, that the officers of those roads, in 1863, when it was known that General BURNSIDE would penetrate and take possession of Knoxville and Central East Tennessee, retained and kept at and near Knoxville, at the risk of their personal liberty and perhaps their lives, large amounts of railroad supplies, consisting of iron, lumber, oils and tools, and a large number of engines and cars. This property was turned over to General BURNSIDE'S army, and was of very great service in the operations carried on in Upper and Lower Tennessee, and, in fact, was considered the means of enabling that army to successfully hold Knoxville against the assaults of LONGSTREET. The communication between Knoxville and Chattanooga was entirely cut off, so that, if it had not been for the supplies and rolling stock thus secured, East Tennessee would probably have been regained by the rebels and the war protracted. It is also alleged in the petition that a large majority of the stockholders of these roads were thoroughly loyal men, and that very many of them actually served in the Union army, and aided in the capture and destruction of their own roads. In view of the loyalty of East Tennessee, and of the peculiar circumstances under which the property now in account was surrendered or taken by the Government, it is claimed that the demands now made by these roads should not be classed with other Southern claims, but should have particular legislation. The case is now before the House Committee on Claims for consideration.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate will hold a meeting to-morrow, when, it is expected, the bill for the establishment of a postal telegraph system will be considered. The general sentiment of the Committee appears to be in favor of reporting favorably the bill on this subject, which Mr. RAMSEY introduced on Jan. 20, known as the "Hubbard bill," and which provides for the chartering of the Postal Telegraph Company.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

After two hours of debate upon the League Island Bill in the House this morning, it was laid upon the table by the decisive vote of 94 to 91. All of the Pennsylvanians voted in the negative except Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. DAWES, in the course of his remarks, stated that instead of making appropriations for new navy yards, he was clearly of the opinion that it would be wise for the Government to merge the three New-England yards into one, and locate that one at New-London. Mr. CALKIN, of New-York, spoke in favor of the bill. He believed that the transfer of the Navy Yard from Philadelphia to League Island was a matter of importance to the whole country, and he advocated the passage the bill whether it was advantageous to the City of Philadelphia or not. Messrs. SCHOFIELD and RANDALL also spoke in its favor, the latter gentleman in the course of his remarks eulogizing the arraignment of the Administration by Mr. DAWES, which he characterized as a good speech, which produced a hitle affected merriment upon the Democratic side.

Mr. WARBURN, of Wisconsin, read an elaborate argument against navy yards, and in favor of having all kinds of Government work done by contract. He stated that the cost of the flagship in the navy for one year was sufficient to subsidize two lines of ocean steamers for the same period.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee had before them, to-day, only one witness, Mr. MAGRUDER, of the Treasury Department, who was one of the Committee of three sent over to examine the Tenth National Bank. General BUTTERFIELD is expected to be present for examination to-morrow morning. Mr. CORBIN did not appear, his reported presence in the city being unfounded; the Committee having been imposed upon by a sensation reporter who represented that he had seen his name registered at the Arlington. A letter was received from him, however, in which he says that his health is very feeble, and that he ought not to leave home on that account; but if his presence is imperative he will come, even at the risk of his life, and will, accordingly, leave New-York to-night or to-morrow night. The Committee expect him Friday morning.

REDUCTION OF THE SENATE FORCE.

The Senate is reducing its force of employes, and it is announced that a number of changes will be made during the next month. Several messengers and others were discharged to-day, and it is the intention to dispense with all whose services are not absolutely necessary.

SENATOR GRIMES' SUCCESSOR.

The credentials of JAMES B. HOWELL, who has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator GRIMES, were presented in the Senate this morning by his colleague, Mr. HARLAN, and the ceremony of taking the oath of office was immediately performed. Mr. HOWELL is apparently about 45 years of age, quite dignified in appearance and, so far as personal attractions go, he has got the advantage of his predecessor.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. HARLAN presented the credentials of his colleague, JAMES B. HOWELL, elected by the Legislature of Iowa to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator GRIMES. Senator elect HOWELL then took the usual oath of office.

PETITIONS.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN it was ordered that hereafter, during the present session, all petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege be filed with the Secretary of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. PRATT presented a petition from 3,900 citizens of New-York and other States for an amendment to the National Constitution to extend the right of suffrage to females. Also, the petition of THOMAS A. HENDRICKS and others, members of the Bar of Indiana, for an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the United States Supreme and Circuit Court.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, asking for the removal of the Capital of the United States to the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation.

A FREE BANKING BILL.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill supplementary to the Currency act of June 3, 1864. It authorizes free banking under that act and the following provisions:

No banking association shall be authorized with a capital of less than $200,000; nor shall its circulation exceed forty-five per cent. of the capital actually paid in. No banks having a greater circulation than this proportion are prohibited from issuing or reissuing any notes received by them from the Comptroller of the Currency until the amount of circulating notes shall be reduced to said limit. Whenever any bank, for the purpose of thus reducing its circulation, shall surrender its notes to the Comptroller of the Currency, they shall be burned, and the bonds deposited for security returned, until the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that the amount of the United States legal-tender notes in circulation is reduced to $200,000,000, exclusive of the fractional currency. All securities deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of circulating notes shall consist of United States legal-tender notes. When the amount of legal tenders is reduced below $200,000,000, and not above $100,000,000, not less than half of the securities deposited shall consist of legal-tender notes, and the other half of the notes or bonds, and the whole amount of security may consist of either bonds or notes; when the amount of legal tenders outstanding is reduced below $100,000,000. Whenever the legal-tender notes are deposited for security as above provided, the Treasurer of the United States shall execute to the banking association registered bonds for an equal amount, payable in coin in thirty years, with interest at —— per cent., said bonds to remain with the Treasurer, in trust as security for payment of the circulating notes issued to the banks by the Comptroller of the Currency. The last section prohibits all national banks from paying interest on deposits, except in fulfilment of the existing contracts, and from disposing of the coin hereafter received for interest on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer at any time when the amount of coin held by the bank should be less than —— per cent. of its indebtedness.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the Senate took up the bill for the disposal of the lands embraced in the Fort Ridgely Reservation. Mr. RAMSEY said this legislation was intended to afford to the occupants of the reservation a means of establishing their titles to the land owned by them. The bill gave rise to a discussion, which continued until after the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE CURRENCY DISCUSSION RESUMED.

The consideration of the Currency bill was then resumed.

Mr. CORBETT referred to the present financial *status* of the Government, and said the country was gradually returning to a sound basis. He would support the proposition to extend banking facilities to the South and West, believing it to be demanded by the immediate necessities of those sections. He also favored the provisions for the establishment of banks on a gold basis, and thought these would eventually supersede the present national banks.

Mr. SUMNER said a simple redistribution of the existing currency could not be made without serious consequences to the business of the country, while it would do nothing for financial reconstruction. Nor was it easy to see how any redistribution could be made which, thought just to-day would not be unjust to-morrow. The prominent features of the bill were, first, to enlarge the national bank currency; secondly, to create a system of free banking founded on coin notes, leaving out of view the questions of refunding and consolidating the national debt, and the great question of specie payments. The first proposition would be unjust to the North and East, and inadequate to the South and West. The second would create a third kind of currency and a new class of banks. He believed this to be impracticable, principally upon the ground that a national bank could not issue and maintain a circulation of coin notes by a reserve of twenty-five per cent. as long as gold remained at a premium, because in proportion to the premium on gold would be the run on the banks, until their outstanding notes were redeemed or their vaults emptied. Instead of simplifying, the bill proposed to amplify the forms of the currency. He proposed an amendment as a substitute for the first two sections of the bill, to provide for an enlargement of the present limit of circulating notes from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000, for the equal distribution of this volume among the States and Territories, provided, that for each additional dollar of currency issued under the provisions of this act there shall be withdrawn one dollar of the legal tender issue.

Mr. SHERMAN regarded the amendment as intended to defeat the bill by engrafting upon it a proposition embracing the Funding bill, which would create debate for several days. The amendment would withdraw $300,000,000 of greenbacks, and substitute in their place bank notes. If in an evil hour the Senate adopted that amendment, there would be an end to all measures for a redistribution of the bank circulation. The Senator from Massachusetts asked, why withdraw the three per cent. certificates? He (Mr. SHERMAN) would tell him; because the Government was now paying to the Senator's constituents three per cent. interest on United States currency. The $45,000,000 now provided for, he thought, would be enough for the South and West in view of the fact that banks could not now be established as readily as was the case a few years ago, and the profits of banking were not as large as during the war. As a preliminary measure, the bill was calculated to meet the pressing necessities South and West during the few years preceeding specie payments. The complaints of the Senator from Indiana (MORTON) concerning the abuses which had grown up in the banking system were, he admitted, well founded; but he would remind the Senator that no system that could be devised would be entirely free from abuse, while the present was the best that had yet been tried.

Mr. THURMAN considered that the proposition to establish a free and unlimited banking system on public stocks did not meet with his approval. He disliked the system because of its political effects. It would be one of the most powerful agencies that could be employed to consolidate all the power of the Government in the hands of Congress. Then, too, a system like that would make it the interest of every man in the country who held stocks in these banks to perpetuate the public debt, so as longer to enjoy his banking privileges. He argued to show that, instead of a bill to equalize the currency, this was a bill to prevent equalization and render all future attempts in that direction more difficult. Without entertaining any prejudice against a particular section, he simply asked that the South should no longer be compelled to borrow money at usurious rates from the people of New-England, who had a monopoly of the currency, and to whom, on that account, the other portions of the country were made tributary. In this connection he remarked that the banks of New-York City had, under the national bank system, monopolized the lion's share of the currency properly belonging to the rural districts. He cited from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, showing that New-York State had received $68,553,175 of national currency, and had four millions of population; whereas, if the currency had been distributed according to population the State would have only thirty millions of dollars, thus placing her within the category of the New-England States.

Mr. CONKLING stated his understandin gof the basis upon which the amount of currency allotted to New-York was regulated, claiming that if there had been no departure from the law the State would have been entitled to about $15 per inhabitant, whereas the existing ratio in that State was $16 and a fraction.

Mr. THURMAN replied, that his calculation had been made upon the population, while that of Senator CONKLING was based upon the law, of the violation of which he had complained. Each had viewed the matter from a different standpoint.

Mr. MORTON gave notice of an amendment to substitute fifty-two millions for forty-five millions in the bill, as the former amount would have to be provided to insure the latter amount of actual circulation. He proposed to substitute for a portion of the bill two sections from the bill passed by the Senate last Spring for a redistribution of the currency, so amending them as to take from the States having an excess but thirteen millions, if this amount shall be demanded after the fifty-two millions have been exhausted. This would make the additional volume sixty-five millions altogether, which he thought would be sufficient for the wants of the West and South.

After a few remarks by Mr. MORRILL and Mr. WARNER, the Senate at 4:20 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STRONG presented a memorial of the President of theConnecticut River Railroad Company for a reduction of the duty on iron and steel rails.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Numerous petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented by Messrs. KNAPP, STEVENS, STARKWEATHER and other members.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General to state by what authority he had furnished to the Postmasters throughout the country blank forms of petitions against the franking privilege, and the cost of having the same printed, &c.

Messrs. DAVIS and PETERS objected.

Mr. WOOD gave notice that he would offer the resolution on Monday.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, among others, were offered:

By Mr. CHURCHILL—Calling for information as to the extension of the public works at Oswego, N. Y., necessary for the protection of the commerce of that port. Adopted.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the interest paid by the Government on the bonds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, as to the Government freight transported on those roads, as to why those bonds are omitted in the official periodical statements of the public debt, and as to the stock of those Companies held. Adopted.

By Mr. HAY—Directing the Committee on Mines and Mining to investigate the causes of the Avondale mine disaster and report whether Congress has power, under the Constitution, to legislate so as to prevent such occurrences in the future. Adopted.

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD BILL.

The House then resumed, in the morning hour, the consideration of the League Island Navy Yard bill, and was addressed by Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, in favor of abolishing Navy Yards, and having the Government work done in private shipyards; by Mr. HILL, in defence of the Secretary of the Navy, against Mr. DAWES' insinuations as to the economical notions of that official; by Mr. CALKIN, in defence of the Navy Yard system and in favor of League Island; by Mr. RANDALL, in support of the bill, in the enforcement of the views heretofore submitted by him.

Mr. DAWES declared it to be his opinion that the three New-England Navy Yards might be consolidated in one and at New-London; that would swallow up the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy Yards, and perhaps the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the gentleman from Massachusetts would find no more faithful allies on the Republican side of the House than he would in a solid phalanx of Democrats. It was no new feature for them to vote in favor of, or to advocate economy. They had stood here for years resisting corruptions and frauds on the Treasury, and would be quite at home in continuing in that direction, and continuing to have the confidence of the country in that respect. [Quiet, incredulous laughter on the Republican side.]

Finally the previous question was seconded.

Mr. SCOFIELD closed the debate in an argument in support of the bill, and then,

Mr. DAWES moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The bill was laid on the table—yeas 99, nays 67.

REPUDIATION ONCE MORE.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the public debt should be paid strictly according to the contract; that the part specified to be paid in coin should be so paid, and the part specified to be paid in currency should be paid in currency, as all other debts are paid; and that any policy to return to specie payment while the public debt exists, or to fund the same with the principal payable in coin, would be an outrage upon the taxpayers of the country, and direct legislation for capital against labor.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, objected.

Mr. GARFIELD hoped the resolution would be admitted and voted down.

Objection being made the resolution was not received.

DEBATE ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House then, at 2:15 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, and took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, addressed the Committee as to the expenditures of the Administration, remarking that it was a discussion of grave facts and figures which would be anything but interesting except to those who desired to learn the exact condition of President GRANT'S Administration in regard to economy in the expenditures of public money. In commenting, in his introductory, on Mr. DAWES' speech, to which his was a reply, Mr. BUTLER stated that so palatable was that speech to the Democracy that he understood that the Democratic members of the House had subscribed for 200,000 copies of it.

Mr. WOOD, interrupting, said that they had not subscribed for 2,000 copies of that speech.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that somebody had done it for them.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that the gentleman was mistaken in that, too; the Democratic members generally did such things for themselves.

Mr. BUTLER passing on said the object of the speech of his colleague, was to show to the unthinking and unreflecting, that the first year of President GRANT'S Administration called for the appropriation of $49,682,537 more than for the expenditures of the last year of JOHNSON'S Administration. Because of the corruptions and extravagant expenditures of that Administration, the people drove it from power. This was what had gone to the country; but the carefully concealed fact, that of the $49,000,000, a large degree only appeared in typographical errors, and the blunders of a clerk in the book of estimates, had never gone to the country. The estimates of $90,000,000 made by ANDREW JOHNSON and his Secretaries, were not for what he would carry on the Government, but for what General GRANT should carry it on for. Of course, the temptation of those outgoing Secretaries was to make a show of economy, by abandoning all public works, and, by underestimating every possible expenditure, so as to embarrass the incoming Administration and cause it to bring in a large deficiency bill upon which the Democrats might found a charge of extravagance against the Republican Party; but in their wildest imagination they could not have dreamed that a Republican Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would be the willing instrument of their designs. He still more fatal misconception of his colleague was in overlooking the fact that the estimates of ANDREW JOHNSON were based on large unexpended balances, the balance for the navy then being $38,000,000 and that for the Quartermaster Department of the army $6,000,000. These balances were now expended, and substantially every dollar available for the future would have to be appropriated from the revenues. Mr. BUTLER then read a letter to himself from Secretary BOUTWELL, giving the unexpended balance of June, 1868, as follows:

War Department	$104,833,201
Navy	15,320,623
Indian and Pension Departments	20,027,988
Civil service	13,444,538
Total	$153,626,450

As to the War Department, the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1869, were $56,000,000, and if to that were added the old war debts paid, it would bring it to $80,000,000. The army expenses for the year ending June 30, 1870, the first year of General GRANT, were $44,000,000. The reduction in the army expenditures from the last year of Mr. JOHNSON'S to the first year of General GRANT'S Administration, was $12,388,925, and the estimated reduction for the next year was $6,119,-145, and he trusted that that reduction would still go on. As to the Post Office Department his colleague knew that nearly $13,000,000 of the estimated excess was a clerical error. The whole amount asked for by the Post Office Department instead of being $39,128,764 as appeared in the book of estimates, was $27,682,635.86.

Referring in this connection to the proposed abolition of the franking privilege, he expressed his desire to see it abolished, because it was an impediment and nuisance, but he wished to see it abolished for everybody, everywhere, and above all, after the impudent howling of certain newspapers about the franking privilege. He wanted to see every newspaper pay its postage for their use of the franking privilege. As to the Navy Department, and his colleague's sneer at the attempted economy in coal, he showed that, instead of coal for the navy costing $150,000 a year, the estimates for coal for the two years 1868 and 1869 amounted to $1,380,000. As to the Treasury Department, he proceeded to show that the excess in the estimates was caused by the legislation of Congress in ordering the erection of public works, such as the New-York and Boston Post Offices, &c., which made a difference against last year of over $6,000,000. His colleague had not seen fit to pay his respects particularly to the State Department, perhaps because the difference was only $32,000; but that Department, like all the rest, could stand the true test of economy in expenditure. The expenditure for the past year in that Department was $94,000 less than in the last year of Mr. JOHNSON'S Administration. As to the Interior Department he thought he could account for $12,080,000 of the excess of estimates. The explanation was to be found in the fact that now, for the first time, appropriations were made directly for the Patent Office, instead of being paid out of the Patent Office fund; that the Land Office required $92,000 additional for land surveys, owing to the immense immigration; and that there was a difference of $11,000,000 for pensions, owing to an unexpended balance last year. But his colleague had omitted to mention the extravagant estimates for Congress, in which there was an excess of estimates of $1,627,000. He (BUTLER) took to show that the amounts, not properly chargeable to the excess of expenditure in General GRANT'S administration were $59,899,-000 less than the amounts of the apparent estimates, or deducting $49,000,000, which is charged as the excess this year, over $10,899,000 really less than the appropriations of last year. It would thus be seen that instead of this Administration calling for more than it had last year to carry on the Government, it asked for and recommended an appropriation of a sum which was, in fact, over $10,000,000 less; or $30,000,000 less than ANDREW JOHNSON'S estimate. That his colleague's statement was incorrect and calculated to make false impression upon the country, was evident from the fact that he had before him the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he estimated the expenditures at $291,000,000 only, while his colleague, with that report before him, put it before the country that the Secretary of the Treasury, as the estimating officer of the Government, had estimated the expenditures for the ensuing year at $331,000,000, or $41,000,000 more than he knew, or ought to have known, was the estimate of the Administration. And yet his colleague, with all that knowledge, had sent abroad that unjust, incorrect and most unhappy statement to the country to be a club in the hands of the enemies of the Government with which to assault it. Was it wonderful that the Democratic side of the House should subscribe for 150,000 copies of his speech as the best campaign document they could find for their use? What he did most sincerely further complain of, and what the Republican Party had a rightto complain of in his colleague, was that, standing in the place he did, he had given a false impression to the country that the pledges of economy with which the Administration came in were not carried out in fact, and were not to be carried out by it. They all had the highest confidence in his integrity. They had—should he have to speak of it in the past—the highest confidence in his accuracy and judgment. He (BUTLER) had been endeavoring in his own mind to account for his colleague's action in the matter, and had come to the conclusion that the explanation of it was that he was constitutionally conservative, and was radical only because of his location. His colleague disliked to take any steps forward. Like the elephant passing over the bridge, he started back and refused to trust to the planks; but, unlike the elephant, after he tried the flooring to ascertain its strength he did not pass over it in safety. The same conservative tendency had bound down his colleague throughout his whole career. He had watched him with interest day by day. His colleague's voice was now potential, resounding all over the land, but against the Republican Administration and not for it, although the Republican Party had given the very position which had enabled that voice to be so terrible in its denunciation and uninviting misrepresentation. The Speaker of the House would remember when organizing committees last session, and when it might have been supposed that a member of the former Committee on Appropriations would have been selected, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the present House, the friends of the incoming Administration very forcibly pressed upon the Speaker's notice his colleague for that position, stating that he was a sound man; that he was a safe man, steady-going man, and a friend of the Administration, while that other individual whom he had in his mind's eye might not always be supposed to follow quietly in the traces. He regretted that his colleague had not sat down with him or some other member, or some one more worthy, and made the same examination that he had now done before he made his speech, and saved the country from the shock which it had experienced, and saved the Administration of his choice from misrepresentation upon the public expenditure, about which the people were now so sensitive.

Mr. DAWES rose to reply, and as he commenced to speak, the members from all parts of the hall gathered close to him, to hear his remarks. He said: I shall now move that the Committee rise, but, before doing so, I desire to say that, when the Committee is again in session, I shall ask its attention, while I state the occasion that I had for making the speech to which my colleague has responded, to the truth of that speech, and to the propriety of making that speech, and I shall endeavor, as well as I am able, to confine myself to those three points. I am not to be diverted from them by any remarks that have fallen from the lips of my colleague. This is not a personal matter, and I do not propose in discussing it to take notice of anything personal that has fallen from any lips in connection with it. Before I sit down, however, to-night, may I be allowed to say to my colleague that although it may be true that I have little to boast of in the years I have served here, it may, I hope, be proper for me to say that I have also little to repent of. The people of Massachusetts know my colleague and myself very well. They do not need either my colleague to tell them what I am or me to tell them what my colleague is. They do desire to know whether I told the truth the other day, and therefore I propose to answer that question as of more importance to the country than the other. A newspaper in this city, whose praise and censure are alike made to order and for pay, and which never fails to lick the hand that feeds it, whether its pay be in gold or in the currency of the country, has notified me that I am no longer wanted in the Republican Party. My colleague, while the image of Ahab is in his mind, says to me that I am unworthy the support of the Republican Party; but he loves me still. The time that I have served here goes back of the time when these galleries were filled with armed men frowning down on the freedom of debate in these halls; beyond the time when, with revolvers in hand, it was expected to crush freedom of expression in these halls. I was here when, under the auspices of the Republican Party, the Thirteenth Amendment, to which my colleague has alluded, was adopted; when the shackles were knocked off three or four millions of slaves, and when they were lifted up to the plane of manhood; and I believe that the day is dawning, when, under the Fifteenth Amendment, they are to be clothed with the franchise of a citizen. The partiality of those among whom I was born has permitted me to contribute my little of influence and power and my vote to all three of those measures. I do not know that there is any better time for me than now to retire from the association with a party which I love so well, and whose principles to the utmost measure of my ability I have sustained. I have been here for fourteen years, and probably it may be as well that I retire now as at any other time, but I trust that some other people should settle that question. I only crave the opportunity of seeing this Republican Party finish up its great work and accomplish the mission whereunto it is sent; and I crave the opportunity, if I may be permitted, to contribute my little. It may have been that I erred in confining my speech so exclusively to the matters which the House has intrusted to me, and that I have not as often perhaps as I ought jumped into everybody's business. But, Sir, I want to see the party being down the expenses of the Government from the plane of war to that of peace; down from the expenses that were poured out like the blood of patriotism, and with the blood of patriotism, for the salvation of the country, to the expenses of the time of peace. Whether or not I am to labor longer with that party here, the past at least is safe, and in that fourteen years of retrospect I make no comparisons with anybody, myself I acknowledge many shortcomings—and I have nothing to boast of on this floor—I have as little to repent in my action here as I should have had I followed other light and other teaching. I am ready, and I contemplate voluntarily, myself, to submit to the judgment of my constituents whether I have been faithful. I do not, however, in view of the duty of the hour, which is to call attention to the expenditures, propose to be diverted from that grave duty by any petty debate here with any live man on the miserable and unimportant question of my own wisdom or folly. I trouble not myself about my record. If posterity cast a look at it, it will vindicate it; if it do not, it will not make any difference. And now I move that the Committee rise.

The Committee thereupon rose, and the House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

GEORGE PEABODY.

The Funeral Squadron in Portland Harbor.

Preparations for the Funeral and Programme of Services.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—The arrival of the squadron with the remains of the late GEO. PEABODY, and the preparations for paying proper tributes of respect to the memory of the great philanthropist, absorb the attention of our population. The morning opened with clear skies and a mild temperature, for our latitude, although the storm of the past day or two had left its traces in the glittering coat of ice that still covered the trees and walls. The prospect of fair weather and clean streets when the ceremonies take place is good, for the snow is rapidly disappearing under the influence of a genial sun.

THESQUADRON OFF PORTLAND.

The first announcement of the approach of the funeral squadron was made by the booming cannon of the United States steamer *Plymouth*, the consort of the *Monarch*, signaling for a pilot. Although thirty miles distant, it is said the reports were distinctly heard here, giving rise to the supposition that they were the guns of the funeral squadron. Later in the night this conjecture was confirmed by the return of the pilot who had conducted them to safe anchorage, with several of the officers of the *Plymouth*. Captain WILLIAM H. MACOMB, of the *Plymouth*, came ashore immediately and proceeded to the Falmouth House, where he was received by Admiral FARRAGUT, the Committee of the town of Peabody, and the representatives of the State of Maine and the City of Portland.

THE VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

After warm felicitations on the success of the voyage by those present, Captain MACOMB gave an account of the voyage from England to America, which he described as a very pleasant one, and made the following statement: After leaving Spithead the two vessels sailed in company until the town of Ushant, in France, had been passed, when a gale of wind and rain struck them, during which they lost sight of each other. The *Plymouth*, after endeavoring unsuccessfully to find the *Monarch* by making traverse courses, sailed directly to the place of rendezvous previously agreed upon—the Island of Madeira. In going to Madeira, the *Plymouth* made very fast time, sailing about fourteen knots an hour, and anchored in the harbor of Funchal two or three days before the *Monarch* arrived. While lying there a strong southwest wind arose, and the vessel was in danger of being driven on shore, so that it was found necessary to slip the cable. In standing to seaward to run into a safe position, the *Monarch* was discovered at anchor off the town of Stanna, on the other side of the island. Both vessels were then got under way and sailed with strong and favorable northerly winds for Bermuda. The *Monarch* sailed quite slowly in comparison with the *Plymouth*, the screw being little used in order to save coal. Under these circumstances the *Plymouth* proceeded in advance of the *Monarch* to Bermuda, where she remained nine hours taking in fresh provisions and such dispatches as were there awaiting the fleet. She afterwards joined the *Monarch*, and both vessels then sailed direct for Portland, making use of both sail and steam power. The two vessels during the greater portion of the voyage sailed from one quarter to one half a mile apart, and by means of a code of signals were able to communicate very readily with each other. Captain MACOMB speaks highly of the *Monarch*, and says she behaved splendidly in all weather. Her accommodations, he says, are equal to those of the finest frigates in the American Navy. She made excellent time under sail merely, and the officers of the *Plymouth* were surprised at the admirable qualities which she exhibited. She neither rolls nor pitches, except during the most violent gales. An experiment was tried to test the difference in her sailing when the screw was connected and when it was disconnected, and it was found to be from a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half in favor of the latter, when the vessel was going at the rate of seven knots an hour.

ARRIVAL AT PORTLAND.

Before 9 o'clock this morning the monitors *Miantonomoh* and *Terror* steamed down to the funeral fleet, and the Peabody and Portland City Committees are just going down in the revenue steamer *Mahoning* to the *Monarch*. As the monitors steamed past the squadron and took their line in the rear the *Plymouth* saluted and the monitors both replied, followed by Fort Preble. At 10:30 the fleet weighed anchor and sailed up to the inner harbor, the *Monarch* leading, followed by the *Miantonomoh*, the *Terror*, then the *Plymouth* and smaller vessels. At 11 o'clock they anchored off Fort Gorges, in the inner harbor. The spectacle was very fine, and was witnessed by a great number of people from the shore. The Committees returned in the *Mahoning*. There were no ceremonies on board the *Monarch*.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The decision of Mr. RUSSELL and the Committee, after a conference, is that the body will remain on board until Saturday noon, when it will be brought ashore and escorted to the City Hall by a naval procession, composed of the officers and men of the whole squadron. At the City Hall it will be received by Governor CHAMBERLAIN and staff, the Peabody Committee, the City authorities, &c. The Hall will then be closed until Monday, when the body will lie in state and the public will be admitted. On Tuesday the final ceremonies will take place, and the body will be escorted to the depot.

VISITORS TO THE SQUADRON.

The *Monarch* and *Plymouth* and the monitors will be open to the public, and the steam launches will convey visitors without charge.

To-morrow, at 10 o'clock, Admiral FARRAGUT and staff, accompanied by the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, and other distinguished guests, will visit the *Monarch*. Captain BEN. WILLARD, who piloted the *Monarch* into the harbor, says she steers easier than any vessel he ever knew.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The reason for not landing the remains of GEORGE PEABODY until Saturday is that the British Government instructed Captain COMMERELL that the remains were to lay in state on board the *Monarch* two days after their arrival. Governor CHAMBERLAIN and staff, escorted by the Mechanics' Blues and infantry with a funeral car, will receive the remains at Atlantic Wharf and proceed with the naval escort to the City Hall, where the city authorities will receive them. The hall will then be closed until Monday, and guarded by State troops. Monday the body will lie in state, and the hall will be opened to the public from 9 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening. Tuesday the body of the hall will be reserved for the societies which are to join in the procession, and distinguished guests and officers, among whom are Governor CHAMBERLAIN and staff, Admiral FARRAGUT and staff, committees from the town of Peabody and the Peabody Institute, the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, the Commanders of the *Monarch* and *Plymouth*, the British Consul, navy and army officers of the United States, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Governor's Council, members of the Legislature, State officers, Collector of the Port, Postmaster, Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue, the Mayor and Council of Baltimore and other cities, the Spanish and French Consuls and various other officials, who are to meet at the Mayor's office previous to the hour for the commencement of the service, which is 9:30 A. M.

THE CEREMONIES.

The programme is as follows:

First—Quartet and chorus from the 'Messiah,' "Lachrymosa," from MOZART'S Requiem, by the Haydn Association, accompanied by the Germania orchestra.

Second—Prayer by Bishop H. C. NEELY, of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine.

Third—Music by the Portland Band,

Fourth—Chorus from the Messiah.

Fifth—Prayer from Moses in Egypt.

Sixth—Chorus, "Happy and Blest," from St. Paul.

Seventh—"Then Round About the Starry Throne," from Sampson.

Eighth—Chorus, from the Hymns of Praise, by the Haydn Association, while the remains are being taken from the hall.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. H. HILL, of the Fifth Artillery, in command of the battalion of United States troops, will receive the remains from the city authorities and escort them to the depot. The procession will be under the direction of Colonel L. D. M. SWEAT. The programme of the procession cannot be made up until to-morrow, but it will be largely composed of the bodies before named. Governor CHAMBERLAIN arrived this afternoon and is stopping at the Falmouth.

General HILL telegraphed to Boston to-day to have the United States troops (four companies) who are to join the escort on Tuesday, come down on the Portland steamer.

THE BOSTON AND OTHER COMMITTEES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—ROBERT C. WINTHROP and other members of the Citizens' Committee of Boston, left to-day by the special Peabody funeral train for Portland. At Salem the trustees of the Peabody Institute and the officers of the Salem Academy of Science joined the party. Mr. WINTHROP will deliver the eulogy at the final obsequies.

MARYLAND REPRESENTED.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 26.—Both Houses of the Maryland Legislature to-day unanimously appointed a joint Committee to attend in person the funeral obsequies of GEORGE PEABODY, as representatives of the General Assembly of Maryland.

Reminiscences of Mr. Peabody's Life—Incidents in his Private and Business History—His Habits and Prominent Characteristics—His Donations About Eight Millions and a Half.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

As the time approaches for the funeral honors to the memory of the late GEORGE PEABODY, it may not be uninteresting to note the impressions which prevail here and in the country with regard to the life and character of this benevolent man. They crop out in the form of reminiscences of his life, some of which are given below, as gathered from sources hitherto unexplored:

MR. PEABODY'S FIRST GIFT.

Mr. PEABODY'S first gift worthy of note was to the State of Maryland, a State that subsequently received largely of his bounty, and for which, as his adopted State, and the place where he achieved his first important success in business, he seems to have entertained a strong affection. It occurred in this wise. In the year 1837 Maryland wished to negotiate a loan of $8,000,000 for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which, in the financial embarrassments of that period, was a difficult thing to do. It was finally determined to send Commissioners to England to try and effect the loan there, or on the continent, but no one could be found who was likely to be successful. Mr. PEABODY, who had spent some time in England attending to his business as an importer, being then on a visit to Baltimore, casually made the remark to one of his friends, a prominent politician of the State, that "he believed he could negotiate that loan." The remark was repeated to the Governor of Maryland, accompanied with the additional remark that "if you knew Mr. PEABODY as well as I

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRY J. RAYMOND AND THE NEW-YORK PRESS FOR THIRTY YEARS. PROGRESS OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM FROM 1840 TO 1870. With Portrait, Illustrations and Appendix. By AUGUSTUS MAVERICK. Published by subscription only. Hartford, Conn.: A. S. HALE & CO. 1870.

"No living poet," says SHELLEY, "ever arrived at the fullness of his fame; the jury which sits in judgment upon a poet, belonging as he does to all time, must be composed of his peers; it must be impanelled by Time from the selectest of the wise of many generations." Perhaps this is in some measure applicable to the journalist; and although we question the assumption that a critic must necessarily be a creator, or artist, there is truth enough in SHELLEY'S statement, and force enough in the parallel we suggest, to awaken grave reflection. It is mournfully true that the passions, and jealousies, and attritions of life, in other callings as well as those of the journalist and poet, blind men's eyes and harden their hearts so that they rarely do justice to their contemporaries; and the greater the conspicuousness of the individual the less likely is he to obtain, while living, that appreciative recognition which is his proper desert. But when such a denial is pushed too far—when, through the heat of controversy or the bitterness of party, the unsatisfied spirit of detraction passes from the intellectual to the moral qualities, and insists that a man is not only incapable but bad—the world is quick to reverse the wrong, reaction is swift on the heels of death, and the grass is hardly green over the tomb of the departed before foes vie with friends in doing honor to his memory.

So has it been with HENRY J. RAYMOND. We may be permitted to express the earnest satisfaction with which we have seen those who conceived evil thoughts of him, or were taught to think ill of him by others, while he lived, make haste to revise such harsh impressions, and to join with attached associates and cordial admirers in heaping flowers upon his grave. Perhaps this has partly been because of the general persuasion that the good Mr. RAYMOND did was of a sort to live after him. The respect of the community for a worthy purpose worthily carried out, the wide acknowledgment of a pressing need for it, and the beneficial influence that directly, and by example it was able to exert, may have been taken into account and thrown into the balance. Be this as it may, it is well that justice should thus at last be done; well that it should be thus admitted that, as Mr. MAVERICK says, "HENRY J. RAYMOND was at no period of his career the character described by his worst detractors:" well that the world should know that if "living he was the target for poisoned shafts, dead, his revilers confessed their error." A fault confessed, says one of the playwrights, is a new virtue added to a man; it is doubly so when the confession does justice to another.

Mr. MAVERICK has made a very readable volume, one that will be read with lively attention and preserved with care, not only for the sake of the record of its chief figure, but because of the mass of useful information accumulated in its pages respecting the New-York Press. That it exhibits, in parts, traces of what is called bookmaking must, we suppose, be conceded. The title, however, is so comprehensive that none of the contents can fairly be stigmatized as irrelevant; and they are so interesting in themselves, and put together in so workmanlike a fashion that even the accounts that come nearest to our notion of "padding" will, by most readers, be eagerly accepted. For instance, the famous "Moon Hoax" of RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, which is now out of print, Mr. MAVERICK gives in full. It only exists elsewhere in a few old copies of the *Sun*, in which paper it appeared in August-September, 1835, and as it is a thing much talked of and in itself very curious and memorable, we are glad to see it in a permanent shape. The same is true of other descriptions and chronicles introduced. There is at least nothing that to the general reader will seem trite or commonplace. To mature journalists, of course, there is much that will be familiar. Yet even they will hardly object to what is in its way quite a compendium of the notable metropolitan events of their profession during the past generation. Almost of course there are some things here and there to which exception may be taken. The "Index Expurgatorius," for example, of the *Evening Post*, may strike some as a trifle too much in the way of elementary instruction to deserve present reproduction, however necessary and admirable its original purpose; but no journalist at least can do other than thank Mr. MAVERICK from the bottom of his heart for the digression concerning Newspaper Bores. We pray it may be universally read, marked and inwardly digested.

The parts of this book that will be most novel, and in this sense most interesting to our readers, are those that refer to Mr. RAYMOND'S early life. From these we quote the following passages:

"One mile and a half from the centre of the little post village of Lima, is the old homestead upon which HENRY J. RAYMOND was born—Jan. 24, 1820. The dwelling was destroyed by fire twenty-eight years later, but the boundaries of the farm remain unaltered, and the fine grove of spreading locust trees which shaded the old house remains to adorn the new. The farm passed into other hands upwards of twenty years ago, but ancient memories still cluster there.

The progenitors of the RAYMOND family, as the name implies, were of French extraction. The pedigree has not been preserved, for pride of ancestry is not a characteristic of the RAYMOND blood; and if some future Dryasdust should exhume the mouldy record of lines of crusading lords, it is certain he would get no aid from any researches undertaken by existing members of the family. JARVIS RAYMOND, father of HENRY JARVIS, was a farmer in Lima fifty years ago—that is all the record his descendants want; they see a perpetual halo about the father's head, and ask for no older, stronger or purer ancestral line. * * The home life on the eighty-acre farm in Lima, half a century ago, was simple, honest, and kindly. The father and mother were both professing Christians, and moreover consistent in their Christian character: All professing Christians are not entitled to this high praise. Mr. RAYMOND, who is described by old inhabitants of the place, still surviving, as a man of sterling integrity, possessed of a remarkably clear mind and a happy faculty of imparting ideas, long occupied positions of trust in the little rural community in which he dwelt. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace in Lima, and for a long time a Ruling Elder in the First Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. JOHN BARNARD, D. D., was Pastor,* and was also for a considerable time the Superintendent of Dr. BARNARD'S Sabbath School. A plain, unlettered man, his sound sense, honesty of purpose and decision of character gave him command, and to this day his name is mentioned to save with honor. He died in Detroit in 1868, in the house purchased for him by his son HENRY, after the removal of the family from the old homestead in Lima. * * * * * *

HENRY J. RAYMOND, as an infant, differed in no material respect from thousands of other children, and when he began to walk the pinafores he was chiefly noteworthy for great natural quickness and indomitable nervous energy. The induction into his first pair of trousers, however, marked a period in his young life. A thirst for the acquisition of knowledge came early to him, and grew in intensity until the day of his death. He never wearied of studying, examining, analyzing. His active mind—too active at times—began to take form at the age of 3, when he read simple lessons fluently, to the boundless delight of doting parents and admiring friends. He was not, perhaps, so precocious as HORACE GREELEY, who has uttered a moving lament over the stupidity of certain New-Hampshire folk, who caused him to read print upside down at the tender age of 4; but RAYMOND'S early skill in letters is to-day traditional in the place of his birth. * * * * * *

RAYMOND was a reader at 3. At the age of 5 he was a speaker—a speaker in a very small way, but yet a speaker. For, in the Winter of 1824-5, while under the teaching of Mr. FOSDICK, he appeared in the public exhibition of the scholars as the reciter of two pieces; one of which was a satire upon lawyers, couched in terms severe but simple, as befitted a youth of such tender years.

At the age of 8 he had began to attend Mr. HUTTON'S classical school in the village of Lima, studying the elementary lessons during the Summer, and remaining at home in the Winter months. After the Winter of 1829, he was in school constantly, living at home and learning rapidly. He minded but little in the sports of his fellows, preferring his books rather than the company of the roistering country boys. Chestnutting had no charms for him; birds'-nesting was a joy of which he never tasted; even the exhilarating pastime of coasting was but seldom indulged in. He was eminently studious and sober. An omnivorous reader, he remembered and was able to use all he read. His remarkable power of memory and faculty of assimilation, which contributed in no small degree to his success later in life, thus had an early development, and he was unwearied in application.

HENRY J. RAYMOND was among the first students who entered the new Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in 1832. His age was 12, and he had profited so well by the instruction previously received in smaller schools that he was perfectly qualified to undertake a broader course of study. His most intimate schoolmate in the seminary was ALEXANDER MANN, through whose urgent solicitation RAYMOND subsequently went to college. They remained fast friends; and it is an interesting fact that, many years later, Mr. MANN was employed by Mr. RAYMOND as an editorial writer upon the NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. MANN was in no sense brilliant, but he possessed a well-informed mind, and his uniform integrity and agreeable social qualities endeared him to all who knew him. Those who were associated with him in the service of the TIMES, cherish pleasant memories of the relation.

Emerging from the seminary, RAYMOND began to cast about for employment. His common-sense way of looking at the affairs of life suggested the reflection that it was his duty to contribute towards the expense of his own support; and accordingly he obtained a place in a country store. The pay was at the rate of $75 a year—not an extravagant reward for the intelligent service performed—but the lad did not like the business, and not long afterwards he and trade parted company forever. In his sixteenth year he began to teach, procuring the charge of a district school, for three months, in Wheatland, Genesee County, fifteen miles northwest of Lima. In country phrase, he "boarded round"—taking such accommodations of food and lodging as the universal custom of the day afforded to impecunious young teachers, but thriving under circumstances which were not altogether agreeable. The pay was small, and he was very young to hold the place of pedagogue; many of his scholars excelled him in size and weight, as well as in age; and his path was not strewed with roses. But he had a strong will, and his experience in teaching was not a failure.

In the following Summer, his school contract having expired, he returned to the homestead in Lima; and on the Fourth of July made his first appearance as a poet. The celebration of the National Anniversary in Lima that year was exceptionally grand. The patriotic citizens, determining that the 'Fourth' should be honored with all due observance, devoted much thought and time to the celebration; and in response to a pressing invitation, young RAYMOND wrote an ode, which was sung by the village choir with immense spirit, to the accompaniment of a swelling chorus.

With the writing of the Fourth of July Ode, in 1836, virtually ended RAYMOND'S residence in Lima. In the following August he entered the Freshman Class of the University of Vermont, in Burlington, and his College life began."

Mr. RAYMOND was heard to make during life, and Mr. MAVERICK has found preserved among his notes, a remark to the effect that he was better prepared, at 15, to go to College than his father was to send him. That father, nevertheless, was determined that his son should have this advantage,—and he mortgaged his farm for $1,000, and with that sum HENRY was sent to the University of Vermont. The money, Mr. MAVERICK observes, was afterwards repaid by the grateful son. At Burlington the young student was associated, among others, with the following classmates:

"JAMES R. Spaulding,* of New-York; Dudley C. Denison, of Royalton, Vt.; H. J. S. Taylor, of St. Albans, Vt.; Daniel C. Houghton, and others with whom Mr. Raymond always kept up the most cordial relations. Associated with him in College, but in other classes, were his old schoolmate Alexander Mann, Professor W. G. D. Shedd, D.D., now a resident of New-York; J. Sullivan Adams, late Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education; Rev. Calvin Pease, D.D.; John Gregory Smith; Jas. Forsyth, of Troy, N. Y.; Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Jr.; Charles P. Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt.; Torrey E. Wales, of Burlington, Vt.; Robert S. Hale, of New-York; Rev. Charles C. Parker, of Maine; William Higby, of California; John N. Baxter and C. M. Davy, of Rutland, Vt.; and Rev. Wm. T. Herrick, of Clarendon, Vt.

A writer, who has paid a pleasant tribute to the memory of Mr. RAYMOND, describes an incident which occurred in the second year of his college course:

'RAYMOND was 17 years old when he came to spend the long and dreary Winter vacation with me in a temporarily deserted building of a Vermont college. He was 'full up' with his class, and there was no necessity for his devoting his time to Latin and Greek. There had just been received a splendid collection of the old English classics, and I was devoting my time to their careful study. Not so with RAYMOND. Boyish ambition to shine in his class determined his course and settled his character for life. The class had been reading the *Odyssey* of Homer. He had not read the *Iliad* in his preparatory course, and set about reading up. One book a day he assigned to himself as a task. As these books were of unequal length, some days he had to overtask nature; and then began that system of overworking himself that at last ended in apoplexy. On one occasion he sat down to his task at 8 P. M.; the book was a large one, and he read away through the entire night, and did not complete his task until 4 P. M. of the next day.'

Mr. E. A. STANSBURY, formerly editor of the Burlington *Free Press*, and now Secretary of the Homeopathic Life insurance Company of the City of New-York, also contributes a reminiscence of Mr. RAYMOND. He writes:

"I knew him first as a young, delicate, intellectual-looking student at Burlington. It was at the junior exhibition in the beginning of August, 1839. The great Kentuckian, everywhere regarded as sure to be the nominee of the Presidential Convention to be held in the succeeding December, was making a sort of triumphal progress in advance through the Eastern States, to let his future supporters see the man they were to vote for. He happened to be at Burlington at Commencement, and, of course, was sought by the authorities as the crowning attraction of the occasion. He occupied the central seat upon the stage in front of the pulpit, in the full gaze of an assemblage comprising all that Burlington and its neighborhood for many miles around could boast of as charming and brilliant. Crowds surrounded the church, unable to get admission, but patiently waiting to greet with tumultuous voices the idol of the State.

I remember the day of the Junior Exhibition well. It was oppressively hot. Mr. CLAY, in black frock-coat, white vest and very wide brown drilling pantaloons, sat manfully contending against the combined assaults of the stifling air, the monotonous tones of the speakers, and the interminable length of the exercises—scarcely able, despite his best efforts, to keep securely awake for more than five minutes at a time; and then, apparently, only by vigorously plying his large snuff-box, which had to do extra duty that day.

At length, a slender, boyish figure stepped gracefully out upon the stage, made his bow to the President, to the Faculty and Mr. CLAY, and then to the vast audience. His reputation for ability was so well known that in an instant the buzz of conversation ceased, and the first sentences of RAYMOND'S oration broke upon the ear, almost as clearly as if the church had been empty. I sat but fifteen or twenty feet from the front of the stage, so that the whole scene was like a picture to me.

In a moment Mr. CLAY'S manner changed. He was wide awake. As the young speaker grew more animated, and recovered from the embarrassment, which he afterward confessed to me almost overpowered him at the thought of opening his lips in the presence of that great master of oratory, the statesman leaned forward in his chair in an attitude of intense interest, and so remained to the close. When, in those lofty and beautiful sentences for which Mr. RAYMOND was even then remarkable, he brought his theme to a graceful and appropriate termination, Mr. CLAY turned to one sitting next him to ask who the speaker was. That young man," said he, "will make his mark. Depend upon it, you will hear from him hereafter."

In the evening, at a reception in honor of Mr. CLAY, the brilliant Junior was presented, and heard some words which, I doubt not, he treasured to the end of life.

These incidents serve to illustrate some of the striking points of the young collegian's character. As a little child, he was obedient, staid and eager for instruction; as a well-grown boy, studious and industrious; as a young man in college, decorous and diligent, making warm friendships and amassing stores of information, which yielded rich returns in the days of struggle and of triumph. In August, 1840, he was graduated at the University, and returned home for a visit to his parents—laden with the honors fairly won by four years of study and application."

The events of Mr. RAYMOND'S life after he left college have been so recently described and are so well known as to make their present repetition superfluous. He began to make political speeches directly after his graduation, the Autumn of 1840 being the period of the Harrison campaign. It was in the following December that he came to New-York, being then in his twenty-first year, and began, first with Mr. GREELEY in the *New-Yorker* and *Tribune*, and afterwards with Colonel WEBB in the *Courier & Enquirer*, the career that ended with the establishment of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. RAYMOND'S original salary on the first-named journal was—nothing. His second was eight dollars a week; but his rise was, perhaps, unexampled for rapidity in the annals of journalism, and he was at the head of a leading daily newspaper at the early age of 32. Of the circumstances that led to the establishment of the TIMES, Mr. MAVERICK gives a detailed account. Some readers may find the ensuing narrative of sufficient interest to warrant its insertion:

"A peculiar combination of political events in the year 1848 led Mr. THURLOW WEED to contemplate a final retirement from the Albany *Evening Journal*, which paper he had elevated to the rank of a controlling power in the State of New-York. The *Journal* was offered to HENRY J. RAYMOND, who was then engaged upon the *Courier & Enquirer* in New-York, and who had not yet begun his political career. RAYMOND was but twenty-eight years old; WEED was already a veteran in politics and journalism, and had established his reputation, and built up a prosperous business. But WEED had enemies, who began to scheme against him. He was willing to rest upon his laurels, and give place to younger men; and his first choice was Mr. RAYMOND. The offer to transfer the proprietorship of the *Journal* was formally made to RAYMOND, in 1848, through Mr. GEORGE JONES, a banker in Albany, who afterwards became the partner of Mr. RAYMOND in the TIMES, and is now the chief proprietor of that paper. Mr. WEED revealed his purpose to Mr. JONES without reserve; declared his determination to retire from editorial life, and expressed an earnest desire that RAYMOND and JONES should assume the control of the *Evening Journal*. A letter from Mr. JONES apprised Mr. RAYMOND of this proposition, and the latter immediately went to Albany to consult with JONES and WEED. The negotiation fell through, in consequence of the refusal of one of Mr. WEED'S partners (WILLIAM WHITE) to sell his own interest in the paper. Another partner, ANDREW WHITE, was willing to sell; but his own desire was that Mr. WEED should remain unavailing. WILLIAM WHITE remained inexorable, and after long parley, the *Journal* was left as before, and RAYMOND returned to New-York to resume his duties in the office of the *Courier & Enquirer*.

But this was not to be the end. The project of establishing a new Whig paper in New-York was soon broached in a correspondence between JONES and RAYMOND, and out of innumerable letters on this subject gradually grew the plan of starting the TIMES. In 1849, the year after the fruitless negotiation at Albany, RAYMOND took his seat in the Legislature for the first time, and the inchoate newspaper plan became the topic of frequent conversations with his future partner. Still another year passed, but no definite result was reached. In the beginning of 1850, however, RAYMOND had again been elected to the State Assembly, and the choice for the Speakership had fallen upon him. Events were at last hurrying to a conclusion; and a walk upon the ice of the Hudson River was destined to be the turning-point of RAYMOND'S career.

The Winter of 1850-'51 was severe. The Hudson was completely frozen over at Albany, and the only method of access to the railroad station, on the opposite shore, was by the natural bridge of ice. Mr. RAYMOND'S father was on his way to Albany, on one of the sharpest days of the Winter, and the young speaker, going to meet the incoming train at Greenbush, stopped at JONES'S banking house to solicit the favor of his company. They set out together to cross the river; and when half way over, Mr. JONES casually observed that he had heard the *Tribune* had made a profit of $60,000 the past year. This remark at once revived the topic which had already been the burden of long correspondence between the two friends, and the question of newspaper enterprises and risks and rewards was again discussed with animation. The information concerning the *Tribune* seems to have been regarded with a feeling akin to awe, for a clear profit of $60,000 for a single newspaper in one year was considered an immense success in those early years. These latter days it is not an occurrence so unusual that the announcement takes one's breath away.

After further conversation, Mr. RAYMOND expressed his decided conviction that a new paper could be started in New-York, which would make as much money as the *Tribune*; and, during the walk which was to mature the idea of such an enterprise, urged Mr. JONES to revive the project which had already given rise to negotiation and correspondence.

Mr. JONES hesitated, but explained that his own business as a banker was at that time prosperous, and was likely to continue so, unless the Legislature should pass an act then pending, the practical operation of which would inflict serious loss upon all the bankers in the State. This act provided for a reduction of the rate of redemption of country money; and, in common with those who then conducted the banking business under the Free Banking law of the State, Mr. JONES was naturally apprehensive of its damaging effect.

Mr. RAYMOND replied, laughing, that he should himself make a strong effort to procure the passage of the objectionable act, having now a strong personal motive; but added, more gravely, an expression of his opinion that it would be passed. He was right, the act became a law; and its effect justified the apprehension. The bankers began to close up a business which had become perilous instead of profitable; and among the earliest to retire were Mr. JONES and his partner, Mr. E. B. WESLEY.

And thus the TIMES became, in fact an established institution, for the money and the men were ready. Before the session of the Legislature was broken up that Winter, through causes described in the preceding chapter, the plan of the forthcoming daily journal had been substantially agreed upon. RAYMOND'S health had failed; he was to take a long sea-voyage for the Summer, and return in the Fall to assume the editorship. JONES was to remain at home, to prepare the details of the organization. Seven gentlemen contributed the capital; and all were confident of the ultimate success of the venture.

The nominal capital of the TIMES was $100,000; but all this sum was not required at the start. The subscribers to the stock, and the proportions held by each, were as follows:

Henry J. Raymond	20 shares
George Jones	25 shares
E. B. Wesley	25 shares
J. B. Plumb, Albany	5 shares
Daniel B. St. John, Albany	5 shares
Francis B. Ruggles, Albany	5 shares
E. B. Morgan, Aurora	2 shares
Christopher Morgan, Auburn	2 shares
Total number of owners	8
Total number of shares, first subscription	89

Mr. RAYMOND selected for the new paper the name of THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; and the name of the business firm was RAYMOND, JONES & Co. It was unanimously agreed that Mr. JONES should become the publisher and the responsible financial manager. It is due to Mr. JONES, and to the gentlemen who were associated with him at the outset, to record the fact that the twenty shares of stock assigned to Mr. RAYMOND were presented to him, all paid up. This was a practical and generous recognition of RAYMOND'S abilities and of the value of his services.

With these quotations from Mr. MAVERICK'S entertaining, and, we may fairly add, instructive volume, our observations upon it must draw to a close. The record of the remarkable qualities displayed by Mr. RAYMOND in editing the TIMES, and which so largely operated to win a success not often paralleled in the same field, has passed into the history of journalism. Ample justice has been done to those qualities by other and able pens, and we are not called upon to emphasize what is now so widely and freely acknowledged. Yet, if we might be forgiven a suggestion in a case wherein descriptive encomium has been, perhaps, legitimately exhausted, we should say that to us Mr. RAYMOND'S professional eminence was chiefly due to common sense and hard work. His force in both was immense, and although, as MONTAIGNE tells us, "Truth and Reason are common to all men, and are no more his who first declared them than his who declared them afterwards," there is a wonderful difference in the time and method of their application.

* Dr. BARNARD is still living in Lima, at an advanced age. He retired from the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in that village, in 1857, after an active and useful service of fifty years. To his courteous kindness and the vividness of his recollections, the writer is indebted for valuable assistance in the preparation of these pages.

* It is an interesting incident in the career of Mr. RAYMOND, that the three gentlemen with whom he was intimately associated in early life, he afterwards gave employment in the service of the TIMES. Mr. SPAULDING was for several years an editorial writer for the TIMES; Mr. MANN'S connection with that journal has already been noted; and Mr. E. D. MANSFIELD, of Ohio, for whose journal Mr. RAYMOND had written correspondence from New-York in 1840, became "The Veteran Observer."

CURRENT NOTES.

Montana has a new paper, called the *Pick & Plow*. It is published at Bozeman City.

One of the Mormon Bishops has just died, and ten widows clasp their children to their breasts and refuse to be comforted.

Many journals in the South call their small local items chips. They are not necessarily dry.

Seven circus horses were sold by the Sheriff in Cincinnati on Saturday, at prices ranging from $60 to $139.

They are harvesting good clear ice over a foot in thickness at St. Albans, Vt. But they are compelled to haul it away on wheels.

The physician who attended the New-London young lady who ran a pin into her hand, says she did not die of lockjaw but of pyæmia, or blood poisoning.

Seventy-five vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 46,146 tons, were built in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1869. There were seventeen ships, thirty-eight barks, nineteen brigs and one schooner.

Almost any one of the street cars in Brooklyn can pass a given point inside of three minutes, if the weather is pleasant. When it rains the weary traveler need not be surprised if it takes a longer time.

A "doctor" who was introduced at a trial in Richmond, Va., when hard pressed for an explanation of what an incised wound is, said, "It is a wound that is deeper in some parts than in others." He was permitted to stand down.

A bill is now before the North Carolina Legislature to exempt all mills now established, or hereafter to be established in that State for the manufacture of cotton, or wool, or both, from taxation, for the period of five years.

The will of BERNARD MAGUIRE, hotel keeper, which was admitted to probate in Philadelphia on Tuesday, contained bequests amounting to $40,500 to Catholic institutions in that city. This was his entire estate.

Governor HOFFMAN has written to General RANNEY, of St. Louis, that such influence as he possesses shall be cheerfully given to any measures designed to promote the welfare of the veteran heroes of our last war with Great Britain.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Press* is the authority for the statement that the preacher in that city of whom one of Senator SUMNER'S correspondents complained, *only* said with great emphasis and gesture, that the "Congress of 1869-70 was a set of infamous sapheads."

ALFRED HENNEN, the oldest lawyer and one of the ablest in Louisiana, died on the 19th inst., aged 84 years. He was a fine linguist, being well versed in the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, English and Italian languages, and for many years was a professor in the Law School of the University of Louisiana.

Governor BOWIE submitted to the Maryland House, on Monday, a communication from the Governor of Ohio, advising the State of Maryland of the rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by that State. There was joy in the House until it was noticed that the Ohio Governor's letter was dated a year ago.

A Macon paper reports that a lot of "worthless securities" among the assets of the Bank of the State of Georgia were sold at auction in Savannah, for $365, and among them was $40,000 in bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad of South Carolina. The next day the purchaser sold these bonds for $20,000, reserving the balance of the trash for another turn.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* makes a loud complaint because the Legislature adjourned over Friday till Monday, protesting against this "wholesale robbery of the people," and telling the members that their time belongs to the State which pays them their wages, and they should at least work eight hours a day for six days, to complete a week's time.

A Committee has been appointed by the Speaker of the Florida House to investigate charges of malfeasance against Governor REED. The leading Republican paper in the State opposes the movement, asserting that it springs from personal hostility to the Governor, and it charges that the Committee of Investigation is picked, and that one of its members stated, during the debate upon the resolution, that "he believed Governor REED to be the most corrupt man upon the face of the earth."

Fossil wood has been found at Oakland, Cal., 260 feet below the surface. The San Francisco *Alta* says: "The artesian auger was in this wood for a distance of eight feet, but whether it was going transversely through a large tree of that diameter or not is unknown. The wood was probably deposited in water horizontally, but whether in deep or shallow water cannot now be ascertained. The water at the Golden Gate is 110 feet deep, and the bottom is the solid rock, 150 feet above the level of this ancient tree. Perhaps the outer ridge of the coast was raised to its present elevation after the tree had lived, died and found its final resting place where it still lies."

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Despondency of the Men—No More Violent Demonstrations.

A letter was received yesterday for the strikers, from Mr. FIRLEY, of Buffalo, announcing the failure of his efforts to induce the men along the line to sustain their fellow-workers at Jersey City, and advising them to submit quietly and acknowledge themselves beaten. The sympathies of the men are all with the mutinous party, but they cannot afford to sustain them. The men will endeavor to induce the Company to reinstate them. Whether they will succeed is a question the decision of which lies wholly with the Company. If they do, it can be only at the expense of their independence. The Company may take them back, but only upon its own terms.

The Common Council of Jersey City has thrown the strength of its influence in this direction. It has passed a resolution petitioning the Company to reinstate the men so far as consistent with its interest.

One hundred and forty-five men were at work in the shops yesterday. The force had been increased by the employment of men from this City and from Paterson. They were protected while at their labors by a squad of policemen connected with the Jersey City force. When on their way home they were escorted to the ferry by this force. A crowd of 700 people followed them in no very amiable spirit. The presence of the Police, however, prevented any violent outbreak.

PATRICK SCANLON and PETER MORGAN, who were arrested for having been engaged in the riot at Long Dock on Tuesday evening, were yesterday held by Recorder Martindale in $500 bail to answer.

Police Trials.

Commissioner BOSWORTH sat yesterday to investigate complaints against policemen, and during the session heard forty-five cases. Among the most important was that of JAMES MCGINNEY, car detective of the Third Precinct, who was arraigned upon the complaint of JOHN LORD, who stated that he went to the Station House and complained that he had been swindled out of $150 at No. 233 Broadway. MCGINNEY was sent with him and LORD swears remained there over two hours conversing with the men, and during that time MCGINNEY told LORD the men would give him no more than $25 to settle the matter, and advised him to take it. Afterwards this offer was increased to $50, and MCGINNEY advised him also to take that, and afterwards the men offered $100. MCGINNEY denied all these statements of the complainant, declaring that he expressly refused to allow any compromise to be made; that he arrested the offenders, took them before Justice DOWLING, who committed them for trial, and also committed LORD to the House of Detention. The case was referred to the Board.

The Tremont Tragedy.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against CHRISTIAN HERGER for manslaughter in the second degree, in killing MILTON L. CARPENTER on the night of Jan. 9, by striking him on the head with a wooden mallet. The prisoner was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The District-Attorney proposed to bring on the trial, but the counsel for the accused stated that the defence could not be prepared so early, and moved to have the prisoner admitted to bail, which Judge COCHRAN refused; but would not object to the postponement of the trial to the February Term.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Foul Sewers Again Sole Cause of Disease—Action Against Swill Milk Dealers Unsatisfactory.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, in the Court Room, at No. 301 Mott-street, Dr. LINCOLN, the President, presiding.

Suits were ordered to be commenced in twenty-two cases for non-compliance with the Tenement-house law. A communication was received from Dr. GEO. H. TAYLOR, against whom a suit had been ordered for neglecting to notify the Board of Health of a case of smallpox occurring in his practice. He stated that he was not aware of the provisions of the law, and showed that he had taken all possible means to secure the isolation of the case. The order for suit was therefore canceled.

A communication was received from Mr. BROWNE, clerk in charge of vital statistics, which stated that a certificate had been presented for registration purporting to be of a marriage solemnized. The person presenting it also desired a transcript of the record after it should be registered, for the purpose of procuring a United States pension. As the document looked suspicious it was sent to the clergyman whose name was appended as having performed the service, who returned it with the indorsement that it was a forgery. Upon motion the matter was referred to the counsel for prosecution if advisable.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Street Cleaning contract attacking Dr. HARRIS in virulent language for his report that the streets are in a dangerously filthy condition and claiming that the streets were never so thoroughly cleansed as now, saying that 400 carts and 600 men are constantly employed, and that since Jan. 1, 100,000 loads of ashes, garbage and filth have been removed from the streets. It was also complained that Dr. HARRIS had not specified the streets he claimed to be foul. The list of Dr. HARRIS was submitted, in which the following streets were named as foul: Washington, Greenwich, Horace, Rector, (arlisle, Thames, Albany, West, Fulton, Vesey, Barclay, Robinson, Thomas, Jay, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, West Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth, Broadway, King, West Houston, York, Cherry, Hamilton, Oliver, Division, Pearl, Worth, Leonard, Crosby, Mulberry, Mott, Elizabeth, Bayard, Chrystie, Broome, Norfolk, Suffolk, Pitt, Willet, Sheriff, Montgomery, Scanuel, Jackson, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, East Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, West Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, East Thirty-seventh, part of First-avenue, East Thirty-eighth, West Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, (west of Seventh-avenue,) East Fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, and a number of others in various quarters of the City. Upon motion of Mr. MANIERRE, $500 were appropriated to clean the streets in the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

The weekly report of persons selling swill milk in New-York showed the following list:

JOHN BENDER, First-street, between North Eighth-street and North Ninth-street, Williamsburg, twenty cows; MICHAEL O'HARA, North Sixth-street, between Second and Third streets, who sells to PETER HARMON to vend in New-York; JAS. FOGARTY, Ninth-street, near North Second-street, forty cows; ROBT. O'GRADY, North Seventh-street, near Second-street, twenty cows; PETER SIMONS, No. 30 Johnson-street, six cows; PETER COSTELLO, North Seventh-street, near First-street, eight cows; JOHN A. HENRY, Second-street, between North Sixth and Seventh streets, forty cows; J. & H. MIDDLECAMP, No. 324 First-street, twelve cows, sell in Brooklyn; E. M. LAMB, No. 270 Second-street, twenty cows, sells in Brooklyn. Suits were ordered to be commenced against all the offenders.

A number of citizens appeared to complain of the nuisance created by the smoke of a planing mill in the Ninth Ward, and the matter was referred to the counsel and attorney to prepare an ordinance to abate the nuisance. The Metropolitan Gaslight Company was again discussed, but the further consideration of the subject was adjourned until next week without any action.

Dr. SWINBURNE, the Health Officer, in terminating his official connection with the Board, presented a report giving complete statistics of disease under Quarantine for the past six years, of which the following are the principal points:

YELLOW FEVER.

The total number of ports infected with yellow fever for the past six years is 81, from which we have received 972 vessels, 261 of which had sickness either in port, on the passage or on arrival, and from which 2,337 cases of yellow fever were received and treated in the Quarantine hospitals. One hundred and fifty-one of these recovered, and 49 died.

CHOLERA.

The total number of vessels bringing cholera to this port, for the past six years, is 26. On these vessels 1,537 persons were exposed to this disease, 337 of whom died on the passage, 724 were received in the Quarantine hospitals, and 303 of whom died.

SHIP FEVER.

The number of vessels bringing ship fever to this port, for the past six years, is 47, from which 292 persons sick with this disease were sent to the Ward's Island hospitals. On these vessels on the passage 18,708 passengers and crews were exposed.

SMALLPOX.

The number of vessels bringing smallpox to this port for the past six years is 174. From these vessels 569 persons sick on arrival were sent to the smallpox hospitals on Blackwell's Island; 96,190 persons were exposed to this disease during the passage, of whom 84,700 were vaccinated at Quarantine by Dr. LOINES. The residue had either had smallpox or were fully protected by vaccination. This conclusion, is a source of gratification to add that Quarantine records show that among all the employes engaged in disinfecting vessels, purification of dunnage, &c., of the sick and well nursing of the sick, burying of the dead and all other employments connected with Quarantine, but three have died—a record which has never been equaled at this or any other port. This experience of six years also shows that no case of cholera, typhus or ship fever has been contracted from exposure to the vessel upon which either of these diseases existed during the passage, after such vessel had been freed from its human freight and thoroughly cleansed and fumigated. The history of these twenty-six vessels bringing cholera to this port also shows that the disease entirely disappears after ten days when the vessel is not excessively crowded, if the sick are kept separated from the well and proper sanitary regulations carried out, the immediate removal of all who may be attacked with light diarrhœa, and the allowance of a liberal diet to those who may remain well.

Appended is a table showing the various diseases for the past six years. It seems manifestly improper to close this report without presenting conclusive data in reference to the source of smallpox infection in the Metropolitan District during the year 1869. I therefore present you with full and complete statistics from various public institutions, and which show positively that it could not have been introduced by immigration. The Sanitary Superintendent calls attention to subject of smallpox under date of Dec. 29, 1868, in which he states that during the five months previous to December, 1869, only five deaths from smallpox occurred in New-York. In the month of December, however, seven additional deaths from this disease were reported. He also adds: "Smallpox has become fearfully epidemic throughout California, and is known to be spreading throughout some of our Eastern and Western States, and that the prevalence of smallpox in the United States is probable. The common belief," he further adds, "that the inhabitants of the Metropolitan District are now well protected from smallpox by vaccination is not well founded," and in view of this, urges that a systematic and adequate effort must be put forth to arrest at once the progress of contagion in the metropolis. Now the appended tables will show that a period of over 5 days had elapsed (from the 17th of September, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869,) since any emigrant vessel bringing smallpox had arrived at this port. Whence, then, came smallpox? Keeping in view the fact that during the year 1868 many cases of smallpox had been received and cared for at Blackwell's Island from the Metropolitan District, and believing also that about 100,000 persons in this district were unprotected by vaccination, and that smallpox was prevailing to a very large extent on this continent, and that this disease of a most malignant type was prevailing to a fearful extent in Montreal, I urged in my annual report for 1868 that during the coming year every possible precaution be taken to prevent its introduction and spread in this district." The records of the smallpox hospitals on Blackwell's Island from the Metropolitan District, seven cases of smallpox were received; in February, twenty-one cases, and in March thirty-five cases, none of which were from Quarantine, or were due to immigration. With these facts in view on the 22d of February, the Board ordered 10,000 notices to be printed and posted, containing the names and locations of institutions at which any and all persons may be vaccinated free of expense (see report of Metropolitan Board of Health.) Dr. HARRIS reports to the Board under date of March 1, 1869, that "from all sections of the State of New-York, and from cities in the West and South, we have had vaccine matter in a great degree neglected since the war. Investigations which have been recently commenced by us in this City already prove that the worst negligence of vaccination known to us on the Continent prevails right here in this great centre of trade and population." The annual report of this Board shows that in the month of May smallpox had increased to such an extent in the Metropolitan District that it was found necessary to appoint sixty assistant sanitary inspectors to aid the officers of the Board in the immediate vaccination of all persons requiring the same, during which whole period the records of Blackwell's Island Smallpox Hospital on Island show that eighty cases of smallpox were admitted from different parts of the Metropolitan District. If we now compare this outbreak of smallpox in the months of December, and its greatest spread and increase in the Metropolitan District until the following May, with the records of the Commissioners of Emigration and Quarantine, we shall find that from Sept. 17, 1868, to April 14, 1869, a period of seven months, no vessels bringing immigrants arrived at this port with smallpox on board, and that during this period over ninety cases of smallpox had been received at Blackwell's Island from the Metropolitan District. This fact is of itself sufficient to prove that the outbreak of smallpox in the early part of the Winter of 1869

der the United States flag thirty-nine years. ROBERT KEELING, born in Virginia, is blind, 47 years of age; has sailed under the United States flag twenty years. JOHN DAVIS, born in Ireland, fractured limbs by a fall, 68 years of age; has sailed under the United States flag forty years.

Since Oct. 1, 1869, fourteen of the inmates have died at the average age of 69 years. During the past six months, but one inmate has been expelled from the Institution. The total number of inmates belonging to the Sailors' Snug Harbor during the year 1869 was 436.

WILKES' SPIRIT AROUSED.

The Wilkes-Bruce Libel Case—Commencement of the Trial—Recorder Hackett, Justice Dowling and Others on the Witness Stand.

The trial of the Wilkes-Bruce libel case, in which Mr. GEORGE WILKES, editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, is the complainant, and Mr. SAUNDERS D. BRUCE, editor of the *Turf, Field & Farm*, the defendant, was commenced before Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning. The proceedings attracted a large number of persons. A jury was impaneled, after which a recess of one hour was taken for the purpose of giving counsel for the defence time to prepare. On reassembling, Mr. HACKETT, counsel for Mr. BRUCE, moved ineffectually that the hearing of the case be postponed until to-day. District-Attorney GARVIN opened the case for the prosecution, mentioning that the defendant published an article in his newspaper entitled "The Dying of Criticism," in which the plaintiff was charged with going to the Pacific coast and despoiling his friends, and afterwards dealing in substitutes during the war. He stigmatized the article as a "black series of lies."

Charles J. Foster, associate editor of Mr. Wilkes' newspaper, furnished testimony proving the publication of the article, and the ownership of the *Turf, Field & Farm*, in which it appeared.

Police Justice Dowling deposed that he read the article, but that he had been unwilling to give an opinion as to whether it was libelous or not, having issued his warrant of arrest after affidavits had been given to him.

Recorder Hackett, another witness, proved that he had known Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Broderick, of California; that the latter two were intimate friends; and that, according to his impression, the article referred to Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. William J. Haskett had known Mr. Wilkes for thirty years, and also knew Mr. Broderick; they were all good friends, and he did not believe Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Broderick ever quarreled; he had read the article in question, and had no doubt it referred to George Wilkes, and to no other person; the words "spoils of friendship" referred to the relations between Wilkes and Broderick.

Mr. Henry F. Quackenboss, physician to Broderick during his residence in New-York, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness in relation to the intimacy between Wilkes and Broderick, and in reference to the impression caused by the article.

Mr. James McGowan, clerk in the office of the Board of Supervisors, proved that Mr. Bruce was part editor and proprietor of the paper in which the libel appeared; the libel referred to Mr. Wilkes.

The paper containing the libel article was subsequently placed in evidence, after which the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
96—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Beacon Pneumatic Transit Co.	225—Demarest vs. Demarest.
126—Hoar vs. Hoar.	231—Heckman vs. Tuttle.
154—Chipman vs. Penn. R. R. Co.	232—Brakely vs. Tuttle.
220—Titus vs. Shiloh Pres. Church.	240—Stowell vs. France.
	244—Phillips vs. Board of Supervisors.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Case on.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1744—Winslow vs. Oliver.	1916—Stollmeyer vs. Rosenberg.
1814—Vincent vs. Sands.	1918—Lloyd vs. McKinley.
1870—Hand vs. Myers.	1920—Linn vs. Mickles.
1888—New York Opthalmic Hospital vs. Dupuy	1924—Linn vs. Stead.
1900—Rehling vs. Met. Savings Bank.	1926—Linn vs. Trask.
1908—Chase vs. Allyn.	1930—Linn vs. Brett.
1912—Linn vs. McDonald.	1932—Giles vs. Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.
1914—Priest vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.	

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross and Curtis, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Feldman vs. Gebhard.	12—The Cheshire Barry Co. vs. Luttgen.
2—Kellogg vs. Leslie.	13—Pagnay vs. De Marie.
3—Riederberg vs. Storke.	14—Smith vs. Valentine.
4—Read vs. Chaffe.	15—Carty vs. Sweeny.
5—Parish vs. Marston.	16—Eldridge vs. Eneas.
6—Same vs. Same.	17—Greenfield vs. Mason.
7—Same vs. Same.	18—Blunt vs. McDonald.
8—Same vs. Same.	19—Farragan vs. Laurent.
9—Harrington vs. Huntley.	20—Same vs. Same.
10—Forty-second-st. and Grand-st. R.R. Co.	21—Kiechers vs. Laurent.
11—Liddle vs. Barrett.	22—Flanagan vs. Laurent.
	23—Higgins vs. Walsh.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. James Russell; robbery.	3—The People vs. Isaac Simon, George N. Samuels; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Saunders D. Bruce; libel.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* Fealey; findings settled.

Aaron *vs.* Yeiss; Andrew *vs.* New-Jersey Steamboat Company; motions granted.

In re. Thomas Taylor, a lunatic; motion for stay is denied and the other motion granted.

Rogers *vs.* Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company; motion denied without costs.

In re. the Washington Marine Insurance Company; Badger *vs.* Tilden; motions denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

Stouvenal *vs.* Butler; decree settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Levinger *vs.* Hendricks; see memoranda for counsel with Clerk.

Bishop *vs.* Jones and others; motion denied with costs.

By Judge Loew.

Mathews *vs.* Jones; motion denied.

Strausse *vs.* Meyer; settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—JAN. 26.

No. 33.—*John E. Neale* vs. *Benjamin J. Neale and Wife.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This was an action commenced by a son and his wife against the father and father-in-law to compel the specific performance of an alleged contract for the conveyance of a lot of ground in the City of Washington, the plaintiff claiming that it was a consideration of the intermarriage. The bill alleged that Neale, Sr., encouraged the marriage, and, for the promotion thereof, "promised and agreed that if the same should be consummated, he would, in consideration thereof, give and convey" the property claimed to the son and his wife, or one of them, in fee simple, "to the end that the money belonging or expected to belong" to the bride "might be expended in erecting a dwelling house thereon for their habitation and home."

The answer denied the allegations of the complaint, and alleged that the father, being aware of the intemperate habits of his son, and wishing to secure to the daughter-in-law and her children certain moneys in the hand of her guardian, and satisfied that if such moneys came into the possession of the son and were invested in his business, (in which he subsequently failed,) they would be placed in jeopardy, agreed that a house might be erected on the premises, provided his son would abandon his marital right to them, to which the son assented and entered into the possession of the premises, but subsequently violated his agreement by reducing the moneys to possession and investing them in his business.

The trial resulted in favor of the plantiffs below, and the defendant there brings the case here, contending that the pleadings and evidence did not warrant the decree. The theory of the appellant is that, admitting the existence of a contract in the case, still its specific performance cannot be decreed, because the terms of the promise are not clearly established.

W. D. Davidge and P. Phillips, for appellants; Kennedy and Webb, for appellees.

No. 287.—*Howlett* vs. *Little et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—Writ of error dismissed on motion.

No. 232.—*Semple Ellett, Administrator,* vs. *James S. Wilkins.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.—The question presented in this case is, whether voluntary payment to a foreign administrator, effectually discharges the home debtor. One Quarles was domiciled and died in Alabama. Goodlaw was there appointed administrator, and as such went to Memphis, Tenn., and demanded of Wilkins, as surviving partner of his firm, deposits which Quarles in his lifetime had made with them as bankers. The money was paid over accordingly. Subsequently, Ellett, who was next of kin, a resident of the State of Virginia, came to Memphis, and there qualified as administrator and brought this action to recover of Wilkins the amount of the deposits delivered to Goodlaw. The Court below, under the statute of Tennessee, intended to retain the judicial supervision of the State over the estate of deceased persons therein, gave judgment for the local administrator. The case is brought here by Wilkins, who contends that the law of England and America as expounded by the Courts, is, that all debts follow the person, not of the debtor in respect to the right of property, but of the creditor to whom it is due, and that consequently every debt, whether due by note, bill, bond or upon account, is due at the creditor's domicil. Ellett, it is submitted, is not a creditor, but simply next of kin, whose distributive share must be determined by the laws of Alabama, and any assets collected under an auxiliary administration in Tennessee should be sent to Alabama for final distribution submitted on printed points.

Humes & Poston for plaintiff; D. K. McRae for defendant.

John L. Showber, Samuel J. Beck and Edward S. Phelps, of Montana, were admitted to the Bar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—JAN. 26.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE BININGER WAR CONTINUED.

Abraham B. Clark vs. *Abraham Bininger.*—In conformity with the adjournment from yesterday, the parties to the controversy appeared before Judge McCUNN, in Trial Term, Part I., at 10 A. M. to-day. At the hour named, counsel for the receivers were present in Court, but neither the assignee or his counsel had put in an appearance. Judge McCUNN thereupon directed that a commitment be prepared in the case of John S. Beecher, the assignee, and that an order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt be served upon the defendant, Bininger, at his residence in Whitestone, but at the suggestion of Roger A. Pryor, counsel for the motion, the matter was allowed to stand over for an hour, before the expiration of which time Mr. Bangs, counsel for Mr. Beecher, made his appearance in Court.

Mr. Morgan, counsel for the receivers, then arose and stated to the Court that an order had been issued by his Honor on the 19th inst., retaining John S. Beecher, the assignee in bankruptcy, from interfering with the property in the hands of the receivers; that on the 22d following he (Beecher) attempted to take possession of the property in violation of such order, and for such acts they were there to move that he (Beecher) be punished for contempt of Court.

Mr. Bangs, counsel for Mr. Beecher, took exception to the order claimed to have been violated, because it was not capped as having been issued from any Court, or signed by any Judge, but appearing to have been issued by the Clerk. He objected to it also on the ground that no bond had been given on the order of injunction, nor was Mr. Beecher made a party to the action; that Beecher is an officer of the United States Court in Bankruptcy, acted as such, and is therefore entitled to thirty days' notice before the commencement of any action, as provided by the Bankrupt laws; and that the facts set forth in the moving affidavits did not amount to a contempt of Court, they setting forth merely that a person representing himself as John S. Beecher attempted to take possession.

Judge McCUNN overruled all these objections, holding that "I," in the order, was intended to mean the Judge, and not the Clerk whose signature was attached; that there was a bond on file in the Court; that this proceeding was not the commencement of a suit, and therefore the thirty-day provision of the Bankrupt laws did not apply.

Roger A. Pryor, on behalf of the motion, then stated that the motion was sustained on the ground that the assignee had attempted to interfere with and obtain unconditional possession of the property already under the control of the officers of the Superior Court, which attempt was admitted by the affidavit of the assignee.

Judge McCUNN decided that the affidavit on which the motion was made was sufficient for the purpose, in the absence of any affidavit on the part of the assignee denying that he was the person who made such demand for the possession of the property.

Mr. North, therefore, read an affidavit by Mr. Beecher, setting forth his selection and appointment by the creditors of "Bininger & Co." as assignee; that after such appointment he went to their store, accompanied by his counsel, and finding the door locked, was answered from within by one of the parties in charge; that subsequently he found both the receivers, and merely stated to them in a friendly manner the fact of his appointment as assignee, and asked them if they would surrender to him the property, and that by both a formal refusal was given in the same friendly and courteous spirit.

Mr. Bangs then contended that this mere statement or communication by Mr. Beecher to the receivers, of what he understood and had been advised to be his rights, without any further attempt and without any intention to violate the order of the Court or show disrespect to its authority, could not be construed as a contempt of Court, for which his client was liable to be punished.

Mr. Pryor contended that the affidavit of the assignee showed him to have acted in direct conflict with the orders of this Court, to an extent authorizing a commitment to issue, and then, on *habeas corpus*, the direct and most important question would come up as to the conflict of jurisdiction in the case. He was prepared to argue this question, he said, before Judge Blatchford himself, and show by authorities and decisions, not of State but United States Judges, that where property is held under authority of a State Court, the United States authorities cannot interfere with it.

Judge McCUNN took the papers and adjourned the matter until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when he directed Mr. Beecher to appear in Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

ORDER OF ARREST.

Simon Markofsky vs. *Solomon Robinsky.*—Three of the five defendants in this action were arrested under an order of arrest granted by Judge BARBOUR, on the ground that the defendants had purchased about $800 worth of goods of the plaintiff in this City, and had removed their property and the goods from this City into the State of Pennsylvania, with the intention of defrauding their creditors.

The case came up yesterday on an order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated, for the reason that it simply stated that the defendants were about to leave the State, without charging fraud or intent to defraud. The defendants denied the charge of fraud alleged in the plaintiff's affidavit, and also the alleged copartnership.

The Court held that the order of arrest was fatally defective in not fully stating the grounds on which it was granted.

The motion to vacate the order of arrest was granted with costs.

Edward F. Brown for motion; Louis Ausbacher opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 26.

Before Justice Freedman and a Jury.

Charles Halstead vs. *Charles C. Thurston et al.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants agreed to deliver to him a quantity of bricks at prices stated, that they did deliver one cargo but refused to deliver the balance. The defendants claimed that immediately after the delivery of the first cargo the plaintiff notified them that he would not receive the balance, and that about a month thereafter, when he found that bricks were rising in value, then demanded that the defendants should deliver the balance, which they refused.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the defendants.

L. B. Clark for plaintiff; George W. Carpenter for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 26, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C., s3	118⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115⅛
5,000	do.......c	115⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	116
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..	115⅝
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	114⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.c	114⅝
25,000	do	114⅝
5,000	do.......c	114⅝
85,000	do.......b3	114⅝
1,000	do.......small	114⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	54⅞
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	46⅞
30,000	do	46⅞
40,000	do	46⅞
10,000	do	46⅞
30,000	do.......b10	46⅞
2,000	Ga. St. 6s	82
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	41
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	24½
30,000	do	24⅞
20,000	So. C. St. 6s	80
2,000	S. Car. St., n	77
2,000	Conn. 6s, W. L.	98
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	88⅜
47,000	do	89
20,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91
1,000	N.Y.St.B.L.C.	108⅛
5,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	91
8,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	90
14,000	Erie 3d M	86
1,000	H.R.2d S.F.Bds	104
12,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M	83⅛
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77
1,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds	94
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	95⅛
2,000	St. L. & I.M. 1st M. bds	83⅛
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M	71⅛
15,000	do	71⅛
2,000	do...bet. call	71
5	Continental Bank	99
40	Cent. Nat. Bank	106⅛
10	Fourth N. Bank	102
11	Park Bank	162⅛
40	Ninth Nat. Bank	107⅛
100	Del. & Hud. Can.	122
100	Canton Co	56
300	Cum. C. Pf	36⅛
100	do...bet. call	36⅛
100	Quick. M. Co	14⅛

100	Pac. Mail......s30	39¼
400	do	39⅛
600	do.......c	39⅛
10	do	39⅛
5	do	40
200	do...bet. call	39¼
500	do	39⅛
900	do	39⅛
600	do	38⅞
100	do	39⅛
300	West. Un. Tel	34⅛
50	do...bet. call	34¼
300	Mariposa Pf	17⅛
100	do.......b30	17⅝
100	Adams Ex	63⅝
100	A. M. U. Ex	38
200	U. S. Ex	54⅛
200	N.Y. Cen.& H.R.	95⅛
100	do.......b3	95⅛
300	do	95⅛
100	do.......s3	95⅛
300	do...bet. call	95⅛
200	do	95⅛
200	Harlem	139⅛
200	do	139⅛
5350	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's	91¼
120000	do	91⅛
5000	do	91⅛
20000	do...bet. call	91⅛
100	Erie R	23
134	Erie Pref	40
700	L. S. & M. S. R.	85
80	Panama R	165
500	Chic. & N. W...s3	73
300	do...bet. call	73⅛
800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	88⅛
100	do.......s3	88⅛
500	do...bet. call	89
500	N. J. Cen. R	97⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul..	72⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	86⅛
700	do	86⅛
500	do.......s60	86⅛
100	T., W. & W	54⅛
355	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar	88
100	Chic. & Alt	145
300	Ohio & Miss	26
100	do.......b10	26⅛
200	do	26⅛
100	Morris & Essex	85⅛
50	do...bet. call	86
100	Del., L. & W	104
20	do	103⅛
150	N. Y. & N. H. R.	137
200	Bos., H. & E	8⅛
5	H. & St. Jos. R	111
300	Col., C. & I. C. R.	17⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$15,000	U.S. 6s., '81, R.	118⅛
23,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	118⅛
20,000	do.......b10	118⅛
1,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62.	115⅝
50,000	U.S.5-20C., '62.b3	115⅝
1,000	do	115⅝
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, b10	115⅛
2,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'68..	114⅜
2,500	do	114⅜

$222,000	U.S.5-20C., '67.	114⅝
52,000	do.......b3	114⅝
5,000	do.......c	114⅝
25,000	do	114⅝
20,000	do	114⅝
8,000	do.......c	114⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅝
23,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n., s60	46⅛
50,000	do	46⅛
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	54⅛
10,000	do.......s30	53⅞
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n..	24⅛
22,000	Missouri 6s	89
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	63
1,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds	95
10,000	Chic., B.& Q. 8s.	107
5,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv	91⅛
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M	71⅛
5,000	do	71
25	Phenix Bank	106
100	Canton Co	55⅛
100	W. U. Tel..bet. c	34⅛
300	do	34⅛
5	do	34⅛
300	Quicksilver	14⅛
400	Mar. Pf	17⅛
200	Cum. C. Pf.bet.c.	35⅛
200	do	35

10	Pacific Mail	39⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. R..	95⅛
15250	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs	92
2300	do	92⅛
200	Harlem R	140
200	Reading	95⅛
100	Mil. & St. P	72⅛
300	L. S. & M. So. R.	84⅞
200	do...bet. call	85
100	do	85
100	Chic. & N. W.b.c.	73
200	do	73⅛
200	Chi. & N.W. Pf	88⅞
100	do.......s10	88⅛
200	do...bet. call	88⅛
25	N. J. Cen	97⅛
45	do	98
120	Del., Lac.& W.R.	104⅛
100	do	105
100	H. & St. J. R	111⅛
100	H. & St.J.R. Pf	111⅛
50	Dub. & S. C. R.	109⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland	35⅛
100	do	35⅛
100	Mariposa	8⅛
200	W. U. Tel	34⅛
200	Pacific Mail	39
400	Reading	95⅛
200	L. S. & M. S. R.b3	85
100	Ohio & Miss...b3	26⅛

100	Chic. & N. W	73
100	Erie R	22⅛
500	Rock Island	108⅛
200	do.......b3	108⅛
500	Grass Valley...s3	20
200	Canton Co	55⅛
200	Harlem R	139⅛

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The restoration of the Old State of Virginia to representation in Congress and to all her rights and duties in the Union is the appropriate occasion for bringing more prominently before the public than heretofore the recent reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. This has now become in a large measure a New-York enterprise, for while several prominent and trustworthy Virginians and one or two Philadelphia capitalists are in the new direction, the financial backbone of the concern is in New-York, for we now claim Mr. C. P. HUNTINGDON, the President, as a New-Yorker, although more intimately identified for some years past with the Pacific Coast as the eminent and most successful Vice-President of the Central Pacific work, recently completed. The Bankers of the Chesapeake and Ohio are Messrs. FISK & HATCH, of this City, who, with Mr. HUNTINGDON, participated largely and most usefully in the Central Pacific undertaking. Among the New-York Directors and large Stockholders are Mr. A. A. LOW and Mr. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, names too well known and respected to question the good faith of any important enterprise to which they are attached.

We publish in another place a well-advised communication from a correspondent in regard to the location, progress and present and prospective business of this Road. The new organization succeed to the franchises and business of the original Virginia Central Road, upon which the State, before the War, expended three-fifths of its cost, and which interest is now to be surrendered upon terms that will greatly facilitate the extension of the line to the Ohio River. We may not altogether agree with our correspondent in his more sanguine calculations upon the immediate importance of the work as one of the great trunk lines from the Atlantic seaboard and the great West, though fully agreeing in its capability and favorable grades and location as a trunk line, when favored with completed close connections on both sides the Ohio, down the Kentucky shore, *via* Maysville, Lexington, &c., to Covington, opposite Cincinnati, and on the opposite or western side in the direction of Toledo, Chicago, &c. These, it is confidently believed by the managers of the Chesapeake and Ohio, will soon come, if indeed they will not be found in rapid progress before their line is through to the Ohio.

But we have undoubted faith in the importance and favorable location of the work; its great value to both States, Old and West Virginia, which it traverses; its sources of traffic, the most important and inexhaustible of which are yet to be developed in the Kanawha Valley, and the moderate cost of the whole line, when completed from Richmond to the Ohio. And whatever extra means the new proprietary may require and seek by mortgaging their work, can be safely granted, though on this point we shall have more to say hereafter. Our present reference to the enterprise is merely by way of introducing our correspondent's interesting letter on the subject.

The following are the bids for and awards of Gold at the Treasury Office to-day:

PROPOSALS FOR GOLD, JAN. 26.

Fisk & Hatch.	
$1,000,000	121.65
Reid, Leo & Content.	
100,000	121.26
50,000	121.38
Leland, Bro. & Co.	
20,000	121.41
10,000	121.40
Geo. H. Bend.	
50,000	121.38
Duff, Timmerman & Co.	
10,000	121.55
10,000	121.56
10,000	121.57
10,000	121.58
10,000	121.59
Jas. Smith & Co.	
5,000	120.⅛
H. L. Horton & Co.	
50,000	121.56
J. J. Pardee & Co.	
5,000	121.40
5,000	121.35
5,000	121.30
5,000	121.28
White, Morris & Co.	
10,000	121.58
10,000	121.53
10,000	121.46
10,000	121.41
10,000	121.36
Schafer Bros.	
30,000	121.51
30,000	121.55
30,000	121.58
30,000	121.60
30,000	121.62
Hy. Talmadge.	
10,000	121.51
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
10,000	121⅛
10,000	121⅜
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
20,000	121.51 1-10
20,000	121.52 1-10
20,000	121.53 1-10
20,000	121.54 1-10
20,000	121.55 1-10
G. C. McDougall & Co.	
1,000,000	121.55
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co	
100,000	121.53
50,000	121.53
50,000	121.55
50,000	121.58
50,000	121.60
50,000	121.65
Trevor & Colgate.	
100,000	121.56
100,000	121.51
100,000	121.38
100,000	121.22
100,000	121.05
Qunian & Enos.	
1,000,000	121.63
Caldwell & Co.	
50,000	121.51
25,000	121.45
25,000	121.40
25,000	121.35
Robinson, Cox & Co.	
50,000	121.56
50,000	121.48
E. O. Reed.	
100,000	121.51
100,000	121.45

Cunningham & Mead.	
$10,000	121.26
S. R. Jacobs.	
10,000	121.28
10,000	121.29
10,000	121.35
10,000	121.38
10,000	121.48
Julius Molter.	
10,000	121.48
10,000	121.49
10,000	121.50
10,000	121.51
10,000	121.52
10,000	121.53
10,000	121.54
10,000	121.55
10,000	121.56
10,000	121.57
10,000	121.58
10,000	121.59
10,000	121.60
10,000	121.61
10,000	121.62
10,000	121.63
10,000	121.64
10,000	121.65
10,000	121.66
10,000	121.67
Robt. Baile.	
10,000	121.56
10,000	121.53
10,000	121.49
10,000	121.47
Henry Clews & Co.	
500,000	121.51
250,000	121.52
250,000	121.55
Marx & Co.	
50,000	121.31
50,000	121.33
50,000	121.35
50,000	121.46
50,000	121.48
50,000	121.36
50,000	121.43
50,000	121.51¼
R. Reuter.	
50,000	121.47⅛
50,000	121.49⅛
50,000	121.50⅛
50,000	121.51⅛
50,000	121.53⅛
50,000	121.55⅛
Philip Speyer & Co.	
100,000	121.51
50,000	121.48
50,000	121.46
Friedman & Salamon.	
50,000	121.50
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
10,000	121.60
15,000	121.56
20,000	121.55
20,000	121.48
5,000	121.38
H. H. Thurber & Co.	
5,000	121.70
5,000	121.65
5,000	121.60
5,000	121.55
8,000	121.50
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
10,000	121.45
10,000	121.50
10,000	121.55

Total ... $7,273,000

AWARD OF GOLD, JAN. 26.

Fisk & Hatch.		**Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.**	
$916,500	121.65	$45,000	121.65
Julius Molter.		**H. H. Thurber & Co.**	
9,000	121.65	5,000	121.70
10,000	121.66	4,500	121.65
10,000	121.67		
Total	$1,000,000		

The large and numerous bids for the Treasury Gold was something of a surprise to the Street, and under the announcement the price, in the open market, ran up to 122 ⅌ cent., subsequently reacting to 121¾ ⅌ cent. Opinions, even among strong authorities, differ widely in regard to the course of Gold through the next month, and, if anything, the preponderating feeling for the moment is in the upward direction. But the encouragement to buyers for an advance is not of a very decided nature, resting chiefly upon the prospects of an active Winter and Spring trade in foreign imports; the demand for Gold to pay Customs and the fact that no further large sums will come out of the Treasury for Gold Interest until May. It is overlooked, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may increase his sales of Gold and his purchases of United States 5-20s should the Customs receipts come in liberally as they did last year in February and March. And while there is a momentary scarcity of Exchange as against Exports direct from New-York, or the transmission of 5-20s, the receipts and Foreign Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports are on the increase, and a very large amount of Bills is yet to come forward from that quarter.

Exchange on London, to-day, sold at 109½ ⅌ cent., standard names, and f.5.17½ to the dollar on Paris. The short sight sales are 109½@¾ London, and f.5.15 to the dollar on Paris. Money is easy to the Brokers at 6 ⅌ cent., and some of the Banks are lending out their surplus of National Bank Notes at 5 ⅌ cent. per annum.

On the Stock Exchange there is a strong and active market for the Public Funds of the United States, but only a partial advance on the quotations of the day, owing to rather lower Cable figures in the Afternoon, which seem to have been affected by the stiffness in Gold on this side. In Southern State Bonds there was a further rise in Virginias to 56½ for the old Bonds, carrying coupons from July, 1869, and 62½ for the new, carrying back Interest since 1867. There is a good feeling created by the action of Congress restoring the State to Congressional representation, and the prospect that a portion of the Railway interest of the State will be closed out for the State indebtedness in exchange.

The Railway market ran strong on the special favorites, such as New-York Central Stock and Scrip and Chicago and Rock Island, (the latter touching 110 ⅌ cent.,) and irregular and weak at the close of the day on the Western Roads. There is quite a bearish interest in the latter being made on the light Winter traffic, and the fact that some strong parties have recently gone out of Northwest; but on the other hand, new combinations are being formed in the opposite direction on the great ease in Money; the buoyancy in the Vanderbilt and Rock Island Stocks and the calculation that the Western traffic will improve with the reopening of navigation in the Spring. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks, Pacific Mail touched the lowest figures known for fifteen years past, 38½ ⅌ cent. Cumberland Coal and Western Telegraph were both higher.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. Gold closed steady at 121¾; 5-20s of 1867, 114⅝@⅞. The Customs of the day absorbed $518,000 Gold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN 26.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅝
American Gold Coin	121⅝	121¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	47	46½
North Carolina Bonds, new	24¾	24¾
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅞	95⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	91	91¾
Reading Railroad	95⅞	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107¾	110
Northwestern Common	72⅞	72½
Northwestern Preferred	89	88⅝
Pacific Mail Company	39⅞	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	86½	86½
St. Paul Common	72⅝	72½
Lake Shore	84⅞	84⅝
Erie	22⅞	23
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26
New-Jersey Central	97¾	97⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1865, n. i.	114⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	118⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅞	10-40 registered	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛	6s, currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	54⅛	California 7s	117⅛
Tennessee 6s, new b.	46⅛	Connecticut 6s	98
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	56⅛	Rhode Island 6s	96
Virginia 6s, new b	62⅛	Alabama 8s	94
Georgia 6s	81⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	98
North Carolina 6s	40⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	102⅛
N. Carolina 6s, new b.	24⅛	Ill. Canal Bonds, 1870	100
South Carolina 6s	80	Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877	100⅛
S. Carolina 6s, new b.	76⅛	Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879	100⅛
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	78⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
Missouri 6s	89	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	x 97
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	91	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. Coup. B'nty L.	108
La. 6s, levee bonds	60	N. Y. 7s Canal L., 1870	101
La. 8s, levee bonds	74	N. Y. 6s Canal L., 1872	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	88	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Chic. & R. I. 1st	99⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	86	Chic., R. I. & Pac	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	90
Erie 1st, Extended	94	N. J. Cent. 1st	101
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	89⅛	N. J. Cent. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	86	N. J. Cent., New Bds.	98⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	78⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	73	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94
B., N. Y & E. 1st, '77	83	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	90
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73
Harlem 1st	100	Chic. & Alt. 1st	97⅛
Mich. Cent. 1st, 8s, '82	116⅛	Chic. & Alt. Income	87
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct., 1st	107	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92⅛
M.S. & N. I.S.F.7 ⅌ ct.	97	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	78⅛
P. R. 7s, guar by Mo.	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Cent. Pac. Bonds	93⅛	Penin. R. Bonds	90
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	83⅛	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	83⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	73⅛	Mil. & St. P., I.& M.d.	84⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mar. & Cin. 1st	88
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	85
Lack. & W. Bonds	96	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	71
Del., L. & W. 2d	92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	91	Bost., H. & E., Guar.	50
Tol. & W. 2d	82	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	83	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	78⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93	77		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Grocers'	110
Manhattan	143	East River	104
Merchants'	121⅛	Nassau	103
Mechanics'	135	Shoe and Leather	146
Union	123	Corn Exchange	130
America	143	Continental	98
City	210	St. Nicholas	120
North River	95	Commonwealth	108
Tradesmen's	152	Importers' & Traders'	140
Commerce	121	Park	161⅛
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	124	Central National	106⅛
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	102⅛
Bank of the Republic	121	Ninth National	107⅛
Bank of N. America	98	Tenth National	106⅛
Hanover	105	Oriental	150
Irving	111	Gold Exchange	60
Metropolitan	135	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	106

We learn this Afternoon that Messrs. FISK & HATCH have closed out their Western Pacific Gold Loan of $2,800,000—the last parcel of $168,000 being taken up for Europe to day.

The old and wealthy Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company are out to-day with their showing for the year 1869, which seems to have proved one of the most prosperous in their long and prosperous career. The gross business of the year was $8,628,639, and the premiums actually earned and marked off $6,472,915, on which the Company declare a Scrip Dividend to policy holders of *forty ⅌ cent.*, and they pay *six ⅌ cent.* Interest on all outstanding Scrip of the previous years, and order the Principal of the Scrip of 1866 to be paid off. The Assets of the Company now stand as follows:

United States and New-York Stock	$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	3,148,400 00
Real Estate, and Bonds and Mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company	207,568 81
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,513,452 60
Cash in Bank	533,797 53
Total amount of assets	$14,469,508 94

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.

General balance yesterday	$79,126,407 08
Gold receipts	760,463 00
Gold payments	204,248 92
Gold balance	75,949,232 71
Currency receipts	463,964 89
Currency payments	171,830 38
Currency balance	3,932,020 72
General balance	79,975,358 54
Customs	518,000 00

The receipts of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the second week of January, 1870 were:

From Passengers	$7,073 30
From Freight	14,534 83
From Express	452 00
From Mails	263 80
From News Agency	37 50
Total	$23,361 43

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri: First week in January, 1870—Passengers, $19,512 55; freight, $20,720 74; total, $40,233 29. Second week in January, 1870—Passengers, $25,247; freight, $20,584 50; total, $45,831 50; total, two weeks, $86,064 79. First two weeks in January, 1869, $97,056 21.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended 12th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,315,200	Increase	£78,943
Public deposits	6,312,206	Decrease	3,929,586
Other deposits	18,342,239	Increase	54,496
Government securities	15,911,399	Decrease	400,000
Other securities	13,511,781	Decrease	3,741,468
Notes unemployed	9,708,940	Increase	339,015

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,589,850, being a decrease of £249,405; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,192,393, showing an increase of £96,672 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of consols with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,192,393	£13,808,324
Reserve	10,602,543	9,472,964
Notes in circulation	23,589,850	24,125,360
Rate of discount	3 ⅌ cent.	3 ⅌ cent.
Consols	92⅜	92⅝

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of Jan. 14, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Jan. 6. Francs.	Jan. 13. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,449,316,150	1,454,798,500
Bank notes to order	44,421,983	43,816,569
Treasury account	179,205,673	171,686,586
Current notes	315,435,569	300,822,200
Current branch banks	54,740,912	40,416,965
Dividends payable	8,736,807	5,388,796
Discounts	1,024,936	1,301,838
Rediscounted	1,305,522	1,305,522
Sundries	21,386,924	17,522,255
Total	2,291,224,954	2,252,690,761
Cash in hand	1,215,263,514	1,208,161,587
Commercial bills over due	2,097,667	342,747
Commercial not yet due	335,889,819	332,498,029
Commercial branch banks	339,445,177	323,415,904
Advances on bullion	16,198,700	15,971,300
Branch banks	2,121,600	2,440,200
French public securities	23,296,400	20,729,200
Branch banks	9,286,750	9,232,050
On railway shares, &c.	39,852,600	40,216,400
By the branch banks	33,662,200	33,702,800
On Credit Foncier	1,139,300	1,163,500
Branches	1,172,000	1,178,500
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobilies	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,068,243	9,089,184
Expenses and management	6,294	14,273
Sundries	9,116,552	5,975,046
Total	2,291,224,954	2,252,690,761

Investors in the Southern Central Railroad of New-York State will receive the interest on their coupons due Feb. 1, on and after that date, on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. VERMILYE & Co.

We are again indebted to Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., No. 112 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, for a very useful tabular exhibit of the arrivals, departures and due dates of the English, French, Calcutta, Ceylon, San Francisco and New-York mails for the year 1870. This schedule has been prepared with the greatest care, and must be a valuable postal guide to merchants. Copies of it can be obtained gratis on application.

The Business of the Country.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 25th inst., says:

"There is no little croaking among outsiders as to the business and financial situation of the country. Dull trade and frequent failures have been so often repeated that many well-intentioned persons have been brought to the conclusion that we are approaching a crisis that will carry a large portion of the business men of the country into bankruptcy. Trade, for the last half year, has not shown that bustle that we have sometimes witnessed, and many articles of produce are certainly lower. But inquiry among individuals has left the impression on our mind that the markets have been moderately active in nearly all commercial departments, and that the aggregate amount of business in the channels of legitimate trade is now, probably, as large as usual at this stage of the season, but there is much less speculative animation, and prices of most descriptions of merchandise show a decline from the earlier rates. The demand for money is less active from dealers in speculative stocks, a fact encouraging to holders. And, as regards failures in business, we believe these in number and amount to have been greatly aggravated by idle reports. There have been numerous failures it is true, but nothing that points to a general disruption of business. Indeed, the reports of the 'Commercial Agencies,' which, we suppose, approximate truth, give figures showing that both failures and the amount of losses in 1869 are relatively about the same as they were in 1868. The proceedings in Bankruptcy in 1869 go to prove the same fact. The reports of 430,000 traders, manufacturers, bankers and master mechanics show that the proportion of failures among them during the past year has not been much more than one in a hundred, and the amount of unpaid obligations of those who have failed has been far less, in proportion to capital employed in business, than in any ante-war year subsequent to 1855. There is reason to believe that the majority of our merchants in every department of trade in all the large cities, have rarely, if ever before, stood in as strong a financial position as they do at present. Credits have not been dangerously extended, trade has not been carried on recklessly, and the bulk of the past year's business has not been built, as in some former years, on insufficient capital, like an inverted pyramid, ready to topple over with the first rude blast of an adverse wind. Many persons have lived extravagantly on a slender income or insufficient profits, and are unable to make both ends meet. But this need not create a panic, nor produce a financial revulsion. It is only when there has been a general expansion throughout the community beyond safe limits that trouble of this sort need to be apprehended. The croakers cannot produce a general crash, but they may do some mischief, and there is no reason for any present exercise of their vocation. Let us all have a little patience and more hopefulness, there is much good yet in store for us, and universal economy may be found a strengthening spoke in the wheel. Let each save a little more in the future than in the past and trade will move with the greater celerity, with a resulting increase of profits. A little self denial is wholesome."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

☞ THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD Loan, amounting to $2,735,000, which we first offered to the public on the 15th of November last, has this day been closed by the sale of the last bond.

This loan was received with great favor from the first, and its rapid sale and wide distribution among the most judicious and prudent investors afford us gratifying evidence of the public confidence.

As an evidence of its popular character, and of the fact that it has not been taken up by speculators or combinations, it may be interesting to the holders to know that it has been sold in 302 separate lots, distributed over all sections of the country and in Europe.

Believing that the bonds will prove an advantageous investment to those who have taken them, we may be permitted to congratulate the holders, the Company and ourselves upon the remarkable success of this loan.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCE Book for January, 1870, contains the names, estimates of capital, and credit standing of 431,000 Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, &c. It is the largest, most complete, and most accurate work of the kind ever issued. The markings are made from detailed reports, which are recorded at length in our office, and which are accessible to all subscribers to the book. To show the value set upon these detailed reports by the leading houses, it is only necessary to state that one extensive firm, in the year 1869, applied for and received from us, over 22,000 reports. We invite an inspection of our facilities, and an examination of the fullness and completeness of our system for the protection of all who have occasion to grant a credit.

DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway, and R. G. DUN & CO., in 27 leading cities.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	13	Spirits Turp., bbls	162
Beeswax, pkgs	4	Tar, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	5,102	Resin, bbls	1,860
Cotton Seed, bags	303	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	1,829
Copper, bbls	14	Pork, bbls	1,276
Dried Fruit, pkgs	69	Beef, pkgs	120
Eggs, bbls	167	Cutmeats, pkgs	522
Flour, bbls	5,612	Lard, pkgs	412
Flour, bags	481	Butter, pkgs	1,704
Cornmeal, bbls	206	Cheese, pkgs	612
Cornmeal, bags	3,000	Tallow, pkgs	29
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Dressed Hogs, No.	898
Wheat, bushels	13,680	Mustard Seed, bags	100
Corn, bushels	4,140	Rice, pkgs	47
Malt, bushels	1,870	Rice, Rough, pkgs	55
Barley, bushels	150	Pecans, pkgs	2
Oats, bushels	3,878	Peanuts, bags	265
Beans, bushels	1,119	Skins, bales	11
Peas, bushels	300	Starch, pkgs	850
Hops, bales	78	Tobacco, hhds	6
Hides, No.	2,237	Tobacco, pkgs	321
Hides, bdls	421	Whisky, bbls	918
Leather, sides	10,707	Wool, bales	1,047

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—12,542 lbs. Tallow, 51 pkgs. Furs, 641 tierces Beef, 18 cases Machinery, 1,747 bales Cotton, 16,717 bushels Wheat, 68 bbls. Pork, 31,413 lbs. Bacon, 14 boxes Clocks, 10 cases Peaches, 9,000 lbs. Lard, 7,600 lbs. Cheese.

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—1,292 bales Cotton, 16,298 bushels Wheat, 268 bags Cotton Seed Cake, 1,618 boxes Bacon, 501 bbls. Pork, 48 bbls. Tongues, 86 bbls. Mutton, 105 tierces Lard, 12 bbls. Lard, 82 half bbls. Lard, 290 tubs Lard, 134 bales Hops, 22 hhds. Tobacco, 203 hhds. Tallow, 50 tierces Tallow, 240 tierces Beef, 240 tons Fustic.

By the brig *Dag*, for Lisbon—15,320 bushels Wheat, 1,500 Staves.

By the steamer *Dacian*, for Glasgow—9,980 bushels Wheat, 5 casks Foots, 4,200 bbls. Flour, 280 bbls. Resin, 6 bbls. Sugar, 61,200 lbs. Bacon, 33,954 lbs. Tallow, 200 tcs. Beef, 1,200 Staves.

By the brig *Catharine*, for Rotterdam—1,948 bbls. Resin, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Laura Maria*, for Gloucester—26,297 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Aladdin*, for Antwerp—2,508 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Sally Brown*, for Dunedin, New-Zealand—24,000 gallons Kerosene, 200 pkgs. Drugs, 255 bbls. Resin, 25 cases Boots, 4 casks Pumps, 92 kegs Nails, 204 Oars, 7 cases Lamps, 165 pkgs. Hardware, 3 pkgs. Glassware, 100 cases Spirits Turpentine, 8 cases Tacks, 33 cases Carriage Material, 16,536 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 10 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 549 pkgs. Wooden Ware, 204 cases Machinery, 300 cases Maizena, 100 bbls. Oatmeal, 89,880 feet Lumber, 450 Doors.

By the ship *Constantine*, for London—30,263 bushels Wheat, 3,891 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Hard Turpentine, 250 bbls. Zinc, 81 bbls. Pork, 761 bales Hops, 76 tierces Beef, 600 boxes Corn, prepared; 400 half boxes Corn, prepared; 158 bags Cotton Seed Cake, 25 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 5 three-quarter cases Manufactured Tobacco, 34 cases Machinery, 4,800 Claret Staves, 1 Street Car.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton coal to-day, 75,000 tons were disposed of at decidedly lower prices, including 7,000 tons Lump at $4@$4 17½; 12,000 tons Steamboat, at $4 20@$4 45; 12,000 tons Grate, at $4 30@$4 42½; 10,000 tons Egg, at $4 15@$4 40; 24,000 tons Stove, at $4 82½@$5; and 10,000 tons Chestnut, at $3 87½@$4 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been mainly for Rio, of which 1,700 bags by the *South America* and 1,530 bags by the *Hermann*, have been sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 21¼c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been fairly active, opening quite firmly, but closing less buoyantly. The reports of unexpectedly heavy receipts at New-Orleans have operated against the interests of sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,656 bales, (of which 236 bales were to arrive, including 1,086 bales to shippers, 1,539 bales to spinners, 451 bales to speculators and 1,580 bales in transit. Also, 3,450 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales basis Low Middling, for January, 25½c.@25½c.; 850 do. for February, 25½c.@25½c.; 200 do. for March, 25½c.@25½c.; 200 do. for April, 25½c.; 750 do. for May, 25½c.@26c.; 550 do. for June, 26½c.@26½c.; 200 do. for July, 26½c.; 200 do., free on board at New-Orleans, 24½c.; 100 do. strict Low Middling for February, 25½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¼	23¾	23¾	24
Good Ordinary	24¼	24⅜	24¾	25
Low Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Middling	25¾	25⅞	26⅜	26⅜
Good Middling	26⅜	26½	26¾	27

Movements of Cotton of this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,242
Receipts last week	18,244
Receipts the preceding week	16,150
Receipts since Sept. 1	402,261
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	3,039
Exports since Sept. 1	174,949
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	55,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a pretty fair inquiry for desirable lots of low-grade Extra State and Western Flour, chiefly for export, at about steady rates. For other descriptions but little call has been noted, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 65@$5; very inferior to good extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly $5 30@$5 35; good to choice Spring Extra State at $5 50@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 50, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$5 00
Extra State	5 20@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at about steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in more request at $4 25@$5 15 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal is dull and heavy at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 70 for Jersey, and $4 90@$4 95 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $2 50@$3 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, and has been less sought after at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 22@$1 32, closing at $1 30 for Prime Amber, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 20, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 15; damaged Spring on private terms; White Genesee at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less demand and rather weaker in price; sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 06½ for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 09 for small lots of do., delivered; 95c.@$1 for New Mixed Western; $1 02@$1 04 for Yellow, and 95c.@$1 05 (nominally) for White Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in slack request at 95c.@98c. for Jersey and Western; 98c.@$1 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley is very quiet at drooping rates; 3,000 bushels two-rowed State were sold at 96c.@98c. Barley Malt continues inactive at from $1@$1 30 ⅌ bushel; sales 3,250 bushels. Oats have been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,000 bushels, in lots, at 56c.@58c. for Mixed Western; 59c.@60c. for Ohio; 60c.@62c. for State; 53c.@57c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, and 53c. for damaged Western, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 33,015 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 4,200 bbls. Flour and 9,980 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 15,329 bushels Wheat for Lisbon; 26,297 bushels Wheat for Gloucester. The following is an extract from a private letter of a produce house in Liverpool dated Jan. 10, 1870: "We even lose ground again—so odd that even confirming reasonable expectations as to our large stock should so shake the price. There are certainly many arrivals from San Francisco. New-York still adds her respectable portion, and the fleet for the United Kingdom for orders is even greater than before, making still on passage 382 cargoes of Wheat, 190 cargoes of Maize and 67 cargoes of Barley; against same day last year, 302 cargoes of Wheat, 98 cargoes of Maize, 109 cargoes of Barley. The stock in ten different ports of the United Kingdom is given at 2,000,000 quarters Wheat against 800,000 last year, besides another million off the coast, and near at hand 370,000 bbls. of American Flour and a large quantity of French, English and California in sacks. Odessa and other ports on the Black Sea and Mediterranean are said to be more than full, and the accounts from America do not lead to any hope of an early falling off in the shipments."

HAY—Bale Hay continues in request at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate demand at 70c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 78 bales; exports, 134 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c., ⅌ lb. The receipts, since our last, have been 10,707 sides.

MOLASSES—At private trade the dealings have been unimportant. By auction, sales have been made of 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 75c.@80½c.; and 225 hhds. Demerara at 32c.@43½c. ⅌ gallon. Market about steady. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 34c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80½c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.	......
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@38c.	40c.@44c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.	44c.@48c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.	......
English Islands	34c.@50c.	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	......	65c.@81c.

OILS—Have been in light demand, including Crude Whale at 70c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40; Menhaden at 65c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1@$1 05 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been less eager to realize, and rather more steadiness has been noted in prices; but the dealings in all descriptions have been unusually light. Crude has been very quiet on the basis of 17c., in bulk, here, for prompt delivery; 16¼c. for forward delivery, with sales reported of 800 bbls. for early delivery at the latter rate; 21½c.@32c. in shipping order, and 21c.@21½c., in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 570 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been inactive, but held with rather more confidence; sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, part at 31¼c.@31¾c., the latter an extreme rate; 500 bbls do., for February, at about 31¾c. ⅌ gallon; also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, half for January delivery, at 30¼c., and half for February, at 30¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 1,829 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,870 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,508 bbls. Standard White in cases has been in moderate request at 37½c.@39c.; Prime White, 38½c.@40c. ⅌ gallon; sale 1,250 cases. Naphtha is in demand at 11½c.@12c., in bbls., with sales reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at 17c.@17½c. in cases, ⅌ gallon; also, equal to 150 bbls. in bulk, at 5¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in much better supply for immediate and forward delivery, especially the latter, and has been quoted decidedly lower. At the reduced figures the dealings have been more extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 50 for New Mess; $24@$24 50 for Western Prime Mess; $27 for Thin Mess, and $26 for Rumps, ⅌ bbl. Also 4,500 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including February, at $26 75@$27; March at $26 75@$27, closing at $26 75, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and heavy at from 11c.@11¾c. for very inferior to choice Western, and 12c.@12¼c. for City, chiefly at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Cutmeats have been quiet at uniform rates; sales have been confined to 180 pkgs. at 11c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in fair demand, but rather easier; sales equal to 375 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 13¼c. here, and 13c. at Milwaukee, February delivery; Short Rib at 15c.@15½c.; Long Rib at 15¼c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15¼c., and Short Clear at 16c.@16½c., ⅌ lb. Lard has been dull and lower, sales have been reported of 485 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 16c.@17¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@16¾c. for City and 16½c.@17c. for good to strictly prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also 250 tierces prime Steam, February, on private terms, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in request and steady at $7@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand, including New Prime Mess at from $26@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ⅌ tierce; sales 200 tierces. Beef Hams have been in less request at from $28@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand since our last, including State, inferior to prime, at 27c.@40c.; fancy, 42c.@43c.; and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c., ⅌ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,704 pkgs. Cheese has been in limited request at from 6c.@18c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 604 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra quality State Dairy, firkins, ⅌ lb	38@40
Good to fine quality State Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	35@37
Fair to good quality State Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	32@34
Common quality State Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	27@30
Extra quality State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	42@43
Good to fine quality State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	37@40
Good to fine quality State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	34@37
Common to fair quality State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	28@32
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb	30@35
Good to prime quality Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb	25@30
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ⅌ lb	25@30
Good to prime quality Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ⅌ lb	22@28
Fair quality Western, firkins	18@20
Good to prime quality State Rolls, ⅌ lb	32@34
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ⅌ lb	28@32
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ⅌ lb	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ⅌ lb	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ⅌ lb	18@23

CHEESE.

Extra quality State Factories, ⅌ lb	17½@18
Fine quality State Factories, ⅌ lb	16½@17
Fair to good quality State Factories, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Common quality State Factories, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Extra quality State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb	16½@17
Good to fine quality State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Ordinary quality State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Good to extra quality Pineapple, New-York, ⅌ lb	25 @27
Good to extra quality Pineapple, Connecticut, ⅌ lb	26 @28
Good to extra quality English Dairy style, New-York, ⅌ lb	20 @25
Good to extra quality English Dairy style, Connecticut, ⅌ lb	16 @18
Fair to good quality Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ⅌ lb	6 @12

SUGARS—Have been depressed and declining, on a very limited movement. Sales have been reported of 345 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, part at 10c.@10¼c., and 330 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¼c.@10¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¼c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10¾c.@12¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive, ranging from 13¼c.@14¼c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 82,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@10¼c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@16¼c., and 28,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited request at about former rates. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1, chiefly at $1, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 918 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day, and rather less firm. For Liverpool there were taken 530 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 15,500 bushels Wheat at 5d. ⅌ bushel; and 100 boxes Bacon at 25s. ⅌ ton. For London, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl. For Cadiz, a North German brig with 1,100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning trade was brisk in regard to good cattle. There was a more than ordinary demand for prime steers, and there was also a larger supply of those animals on hand than we have quoted in several days. Trade in inferior grades was slow, and there was no anxiety on the part of butchers to purchase such like. Sheep and veals also hung on hand, and the arrivals were short. We subjoin a list of prices: Prime Bullocks, 17½c ⅌ lb.; first quality, 16c.@17c.; second quality, 14½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.; third quality, 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb; highest price quoted, 17½c.; lowest price quoted, 13c. ⅌ lb.; this day's average, 15½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MANN 101 Illinois fair Cattle from 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for self, 18 Illinois light Cattle at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. P. F. CAREY sold for WOODS & Co. 46 Illinois common Cattle with a limited number of taps from 13½c.@15c., and 16c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. on an average; also, 39 Kentuckys, from fair to good, 15½c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. MERIT & BURCHARD sold for R. V. S. RAMSEY 84 Ohios, from fair to prime, from 15½c.@17c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; also, 19 Kentuckys, coarse and thin, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. FAGAN & BRIGHT sold for selves 36 Illinois common cattle at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 19 Ohio Fair Cattle at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; and again, 18 Canadas mixed lot common Cattle at 13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. and again, 18 Illinois common Cattle at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. J. H. WILLIAMS sold for W. WOODS, 45 Illinois, from poor to fair, from 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. ULERY sold for R. R. SEYMOUR 89 Ohios, prime Cattle, from 16c.@17c. ⅌ lb., average weight 8 cwt.; also, for T. LAMB, 26 Ohios, prime Cattle, from 17c.@17½c. ⅌ lb., weight 10½ cwt. A. CHRISTY sold, wholesale, to SNOWDEN & MCCONVILLE, 81 Ohio Steers, weight 8½ cwt., for 5,956 83c. J. SEXTON sold, for self, a small lot of State Cattle at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 8@9 cwt. C. G. TIDD sold, for J. MOSS, 80 Ohios, prime Cattle, from 17c.@17½c. ⅌ lb., weight 9½ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 147 Sheep, weight 17,647 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 131 Sheep, weight 11,358 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 157 Sheep, weight 17,360 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.—all three lots Canadas; 6 Sheep at $35; 190 Sheep, weight 16,210 lbs., at 6½c.; 207 Sheep, weight 16,240 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 16,040 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 181 Sheep, weight 14,310 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 368 Sheep, weight 31,680 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 69 Sheep, weight 5,790 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 94 Sheep, weight 9,020 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 135 Sheep, weight 14,750 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 169 Sheep, weight 16,930 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 168 Sheep, weight 16,170 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. REID & MCGRAW sold 198 State Sheep, weight 14,930 lbs., at $5 68 ⅌ cwt.; 103 Sheep, weight 7,730 lbs., at $5 62½ ⅌ cwt.; 162 Sheep, weight 12,350 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 325 Sheep, weight 24,045 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 3,150 Sheep, weight 11,350 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 225 Sheep, weight 16,750 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 17,350 lbs., 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 105 Sheep, weight 8,940 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 79 Sheep, weight 6,470 lbs., at $6 02½ ⅌ cwt.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by ASBURY & LERCH: 2,376 Sheep; average price ⅌ head, $5 46. Sales today by same firm, 438 Sheep, weight 34,080 lbs., at 2c. ⅌ lb.; 384 Sheep, weight 30,280 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, for week ending Jan. 26, 1870: 3,214 Sheep, price received $16,206, average weight ⅌ head, 32 lbs.; average price ⅌ head, $5 05. Sales to-day by same firm, 151 Sheep, weight 15,990 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

REID & DORMER sold 64 Hogs, weight 12,890 lbs., at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.; 62 Hogs, weight 12,480 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 104 Hogs, weight 24,830 lbs., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 68 Hogs, weight 13,090 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb. All these lots were Michigans.

Gross arrivals at One-Hundredth-street Market for week ending Jan. 24, 1870: 2,534 head of horned Cattle, 36 Cows, 340 Calves, 359 Sheep. Gross arrivals at same market for yesterday and to-day: 870 head of horned Cattle, arrived in 63 cars per Hudson River Railroad; 25 Calves; 126 head of horned Cattle, per divers roads.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Respectfully announce that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS PARIS DRESSMAKER, They are prepared to make up, at short notice and in the latest styles, WEDDING, EVENING, DINNER, PARTY AND BALL DRESSES, which they are confident will give perfect satisfaction.

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MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY

EVERYTHING ELSE.

MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
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OPERA BONNETS, $6; LADIES' HATS half price; Velvet Bonnets warranted; best Velvet at half price; Furs and Children's Hats; Flowers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway. Remember, corner of 19th-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LAST WEDNESDAY A BLACK and tan DOG. If returned to F. L. B., southeast corner of 25th-st. and Madison-av., will receive $20 reward. No questions asked.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and M. Jones.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER, &c. Leading character by Mr. George L. Bonface.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PAUL PRY and JACQUES STROP. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WILLIAM TELL. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
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Montague-st., near Court-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists, Mrs. Julia M. Flanley, Mr. Geo. Simpson and the Brooklyn Choral Union.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT AND RECITATION. Artists, Miss Anna Mehlig, Miss Beebe, Mlle. Januschek, Messrs. Steins, Mollenhauer, and others.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., near Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Rome dispatch says it is possible the Council may be dissolved finally about Easter, owing to the unhealthy nature of the climate of Rome. The Pope, although suffering from a cold, presides daily at the sessions of the Council. A Paris dispatch says the Papal authorities have forbidden the publication of a letter of the Archbishop of Maline, in which he is supposed to commit himself against infallibility....A great meeting to promote emigration to the colonies was held in London on Tuesday evening, the Lord Mayor presiding....A submarine cable has been ordered in London for the Pacific Coast, from Panama to Peru. The London *Times* says England is astounded that the United States should desire to annex San Domingo, which, it says, is merely adding "other negro communities to those so difficult to manage now."....A tenant rights' meeting in Dungarvon, Ireland, was broken up by Fenians on Tuesday night.... Reports prevail in Paris that three members of the new Ministry will resign in consequence of inharmony on the commercial policy. This difficulty is thought to be obviated by the resolution of the Chambers to permit each member to discuss commercial questions according to his own convictions, and not make a final vote a test of the Government's strength....The Duke of MONTPENSIER'S defeat at Oviedo, in Spain, is confirmed. The elections in the Provinces indicate a result adverse to the Monarchy.

CONGRESS.

The session of the Senate was again yesterday almost entirely consumed with the discussion on the Currency bill. Senator BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill supplementary to the Currency act of 1864, to authorize free banking under that act. The credentials of JAMES B. HOWELL, of Iowa, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator GRIMES, were presented, and the new Senator took the oath of office. Among the petitions was one from 3,200 citizens of New-York, praying for woman's suffrage, and one from THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, and others of Indiana, for an increase of the salary of Judges of the United States Courts.

In the House Mr. BUTLER, early in the session, got the floor, and made a long speech in reply to that of Mr. DAWES on retrenchment, to which the latter briefly replied. Mr. BUTLER declared that the figures given by Mr. DAWES were not correct, and that economy was practiced in all the departments. Another debate occurred on the bill transferring the Navy Yard at Philadelphia to League Island, and the bill was finally tabled. Several petitions, a number for the abolition of the franking privilege, were presented, and also several resolutions of inquiry. Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a resolution looking towards repudiation, but the House refused to admit it.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the act amending the Game laws was rejected by recommendations of Committee. Mr. LORD reported a bill providing for additional pay to clerks in the State Department. Among the bills introduced were the following: Amending the New-York Pilot act; for a new Court House in this City; amending the act providing a government for New-York; amending the act providing for the erection of wharves in Harlem River, and prohibiting the passage of steam vessels below Corlies' Hook, New-York. Mr. CREAMER noticed a bill providing for the election of inspectors of election and canvassers in this City. The bills passed were of minor interest. No Executive Session was held. In Committee the bill providing additional pay for Department clerks was sent back to the Finance Committee.

In the Assembly, a favorable report on the pneumatic tunnel work under Broadway was made. A bill was reported protecting life and limbs in mechanical, mining and engineering operations. The bill amending the General Manufacturing act was passed, and the following, among others of minor importance, introduced: To improve streets in Brooklyn; to repeal the Inebriate Asylum act; to reduce fares on the Eighth-avenue Railway; to protect gas consumers in New-York; and to prevent the crowding of the City horse cars. Resolutions were offered calling for the number of clerks in the State departments and instructing Representatives to obtain the immediate passage of a modified tariff. Several resolutions heretofore offered in regard to State licenses, the income tax and Congressmen's pay, were called up, but no definite action was taken on them. In Committee all the business done was a discussion in regard to the bill amending the act establishing a Metropolitan Police Court, which was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee; and the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL.

The British steamer *Monarch* and the United States steamer *Plymouth*, convoyed by the *Miantonomoh*, *Terror* and a number of small craft, entered Portland Harbor yesterday forenoon with the remains of the late Mr. PEABODY. The body will be removed from the *Monarch* to the City Hall on Saturday, and the ceremonies will not take place before Tuesday next.

The jurisdictions of Bayamo, Jiguani and Manzanillo, Cuba, are reported tranquil, and Guantanamo, Baracoa and Santiago are free from insurgents.

A Washington dispatch says Mr. CORBIN has sent letters to the Currency Committee of Congress, explaining his failure to comply with their summons to appear in the gold case, and alleging a chronic ailment as the reason. The letters were read yesterday with mock solemnity by the Chairman, and several jokes were indulged in at the expense of the recusant witness.

In an interview with the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, of New Jersey, yesterday, the Governor of that State said he would favor any moderate and proper measure for the mitigation of the evils of intemperance.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was reported in the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday, and will be taken up for discussion on Tuesday next.

The Oterbein University at Westerville, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $35,000; insured for $20,000. The institution was under the auspices of the United Brethren.

The President, yesterday, signed the bill for the admission of Virginia to representation in Congress.

Captain SMITH, once an officer in the rebel navy, was killed by an Indian at Fort Wrangle, Alaska, Dec. 25. On refusal to give up the murderer the commander of the fort shelled the village of the Indians and killed two of them. The culprit was given up, and after condemnation by Court Martial was hanged.

The Woman's Suffrage State Convention, of California, met yesterday in San Francisco.

The chief of staff of General CAVADA, and his brother, were recently executed at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

LOCAL.

Only six new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday, which is less than half the number reported on the previous day. On the other hand, ten deaths were reported, whereas none occurred on Tuesday.

The marriage certificate of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON and Mrs. ABBY SAGE has mysteriously disappeared from the office of Vital Statistics, where it was filed on Saturday. It will be replaced by a duplicate to be obtained from the officiating clergyman.

FRANCIS P. MILLS, the engineer charged with having attempted the murder of his wife, CATHERINE MILLS, at Gowanus, on the 16th inst., was yesterday taken before Justice DELMAR, and, after the examination of a number of witnesses, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. His wife, who refused to testify against him, was committed for contempt of Court.

The trial of the Wilkes-Bruce libel case was commenced before Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Testimony was given by Recorder HACKETT, Police Justice DOWLING and others concerning the alleged libel.

Congress and the Income Tax.

We are in favor, as our readers are well aware, of keeping the income tax in existence for the present—though at a reduced rate, and with special exemptions in favor of all persons who depend upon their earnings alone for their means of subsistence. While taking this ground, we are not prepared to sanction any attempt to smuggle a measure through Congress which would have the effect of retaining the present excessive and unequal tax for another year. It seems to us that the resolution lately reported by Mr. SCHENCK from the House Committee on Ways and Means, at the instigation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is, in plain language, a bit of very sharp practice. It too closely resembles a trick to be worthy of politicians who aspire to be ranked as statesmen. The income tax provision of the Revenue law was, doubtless, loosely drawn, and it is perhaps possible to construe the phraseology so as to make it appear that the income for the year 1870 is liable to taxation. But it was universally understood at the time, and has been universally understood ever since, that the powers of the act extended no further than to the income of 1869. That was the popular impression, and our own arguments in favor of retaining the tax have been based upon it. We have assumed that it would be necessary to pass another act if the tax was to reach incomes acquired during the current year. The joint resolution now in the hands of the Senate reimposes fifty millions of taxation by a stroke of the pen. It is a proceeding which we might expect to find in a Government where the will of one man makes the law.

The House of Representatives was probably too busy with personal wrangles to pay any attention to this curious abuse of the system of parliamentary government. The resolution has, however, received a little more attention from the Senate's Committee on Finance. Senator SHERMAN has reported a bill, but it has precisely the same object in view as the resolution. It provides that the several duties now included under the general description of income tax shall continue during 1870, and be collected in 1871. The public are caught quite as effectually in Senator SHERMAN'S trap as in Mr. SCHENCK'S. We are threatened with a uniform five per cent. income tax during the whole of another year. If this is not trying the patience of the people a little too far we are very much mistaken. We cannot see that they have deserved this underhand sort of treatment. Have they shown any reluctance to help the Government when it was in trouble? Have they not bent their backs to the burden almost without a murmur? It seems an indefensible proceeding now to come out upon them "like a thief in the night," and to take their purses by stealth.

The President's Message distinctly recommends a reduction of the tax from five to three per cent. We go further than that, and say that incomes which are precarious in their nature, and are derived from labor or enterprise, should be taxed only two per cent. But Congress seems disposed to disregard all suggestions. The House of Representatives did its best to fasten the five per cent. tax upon us for another year without a single protest being uttered. *Absit omen!*—if this is the spirit in which the national burdens are to be regarded by the House throughout the session, we may all know what to expect without further words. The House has heard the cry resounding through the land for a reduction of taxation, and it quietly—shall we say contemptuously?—ignores it. But a question of this kind cannot be shuffled aside in a surreptitious manner. If Congress really forces a five per cent. income tax upon the people, in defiance of the President's recommendations, it may prepare to have its action criticised in no very lenient spirit. The renewal of the income tax is eminently a subject for debate. The question of restoring a loyal State to its political rights is discussed for weeks together, but a measure affecting the comfort of the whole people is huddled through the House without a word. Can any one suppose that this hole-and-corner legislation will be accepted by the nation? Congress is not bound to follow the suggestions of the President, but it *is* bound to pay some deference to the declared wishes of the people. Whether the income tax shall be continued in any form is a fair subject for debate. It is only from journals given over to all sorts of crotchets and wild theories that we hear a temperate discussion of the question characterized by the term "effrontery." We maintain that the people ought to be fairly heard. It is intolerable that, while a reduction of taxation is being urgently called for all over the country, Congress should spring an ambuscade upon us with a five per cent. income tax for another year.

San Domingo and St. Thomas.

We sincerely trust that whenever Congress comes to act on the San Domingo purchase as it must before many days, it will take into serious consideration the position in which our Government now stands with regard to St. Thomas, bought nearly two years, as far as the Executive could buy it, from the Danes. If San Domingo is accepted and paid for, we shall be estopped from saying hereafter, what a good many of us have been saying in excuse for our treatment of the Danes, that we do not want any more territory; and that Mr. SEWARD'S Alaska bargain was adopted simply because we did not like to disoblige or disappoint so good a friend as Russia.

St. Thomas supplies our wants as regards a naval station in the West Indies full as well as San Domingo, and it has the inestimable advantage of possessing a sober, orderly, civilized and intelligent population accustomed to law, order and good government, and, indeed, in all respects fully prepared to be absorbed by us, without difficulty or detriment either to us or them. Besides this, we solicited the Danes to sell it, and they yielded with considerable reluctance, and in deference to great persistence on our part, and we took a solemn vote of the inhabitants on the transaction, and obtained their approval of it. In fact, nobody who favors the acquisition of San Domingo can have a word to say against that of St. Thomas. The inferiority of the former, in some matters of the highest importance—and notably the character of the people—is known to every one. The Dominicans are of a different race to our own, and a race, too, of which its warmest friends,—and those who, whether its friends or enemies, are strongest in demanding justice for it,—acknowledge that we have more of among us than is good for either its welfare or ours. They are Catholics, too, but not the kind with which we are familiar, but of that ignorant and priest-ridden kind which has made free and regular Government impossible in all the Spanish Republics. In fact it is no exaggeration of their defects to say that they are barbarians, whose moral and mental assimilation to our population will not be possible under a generation or two, and whom we shall have to govern in the meantime as wards or pupils.

How wanting we are in the men and machinery for any such Government, the history of our relations with the Indians shows clearly. The Governors we send to our Western Territories are not always chosen from among the *élite* of our people, but their defects are concealed by the fact that they have little or nothing to do. The people of the Territories govern themselves, the Governor merely acting as an outward and visible sign of the paramount sovereignty of the nation. But the Governors sent to San Domingo would have everything to do. They would have for a long while to exercise almost absolute authority, and neither they themselves nor their subordinates would be likely, judging from what has passed in Washington since March last, to be chosen for their virtues or experience. If the President were left to himself, no doubt he would put the right man in the right place, but who supposes he would be left to himself? A post like the governorship of San Domingo would be too tempting a thing for politicians to allow him to dispose of it unaided; and, after they had had their say at the White House, the Senators would have theirs; and in the matter of appointments Senators have of late not shown themselves either amiable or disinterested.

It will thus be seen that the taking of San Domingo furnishes an *a fortiori* argument of the most forcible kind for the closing of the St. Thomas bargain. In fact the mere consideration of the purchase of San Domingo, while the St. Thomas affair hangs as it is, is an insult of the grossest kind offered to Denmark, a friendly and estimable Power, to whom we owe nothing but esteem and good will, and whose very weakness should secure it from slight of any kind at our hands. This insult, too, will be rendered all the more galling by the position which the Administration has taken up, in announcing that this Government will no longer permit the transfer of any of the European possessions in the West Indies by their present owners to any other Power. They must, in other words, if transferred at all, either be surrendered to their own people or to us. Now, this is unquestionably a good position. It is one against which no European diplomatist can take exception without having his mouth stopped with his own precedents, and it is one which the American people will certainly support, and which reason and the circumstances of the case fully justify. But in taking it, we ought to be careful that we do not use it to cover breaches of faith. To fall back on it as a means of getting for nothing what we had previously bought and agreed to pay for, would degrade it from the rank of statesmanlike policy to commercial trickery.

There will, indeed,—after the Senate has ratified the San Domingo purchase,—nothing remain to be said in defence of its conduct about St. Thomas except that the majority of that body do not like Mr. SEWARD. Upon the general justice of the hostility of the Republican Party to him we shall not argue, and do not need to argue. Two things are certain: one is that his course on reconstruction had nothing to do with his foreign policy. Down to 1866 there were few men in the Republican Party who felt any inclination to repudiate what he had done during the war to protect us from foreign interference, and to keep the national honor untarnished, or who would have acknowledged that the value of his correspondence with France or England could be lessened by one jot by any opinions he might come to hold subsequently on domestic affairs. The other is that the deliberate adoption by the Republican Party of the doctrine that the Federal Government is not, in its relations with foreign Powers, a continuous and immortal corporation, with but one memory and one judgment, and capable of promising and contracting for the future as well as fulfilling the promises and contracts of the past, would be one of the most suicidal acts a great party ever committed. A deadlier blow at that very national unity, for which the party has done and suffered so much, it would be hard to aim. If the time should ever come when each Administration will regard itself as simply the conqueror, and not the successor, of the previous one, we shall not be far from the period of incessant *pronunciamientos*.

The Free Belt on the Rio Grande.

The region of the Rio Grande is clearly the smuggler's paradise. The Canadian frontier and the Atlantic coast are not, we are sometimes told, absolutely hopeless to the shrewd smuggler, and strange stories are current of tricks upon revenue officers. But these are exceptional cases, and perhaps go to prove the rule of Custom House fidelity. On the other hand, down along the Rio Grande, smuggling is, as it were, protected by Government; a premium is offered on it; and the famous "Zona Libre," or free belt, though announced by the Mexican Government as having been established merely to protect the Mexican revenue, results in ruining revenues on the Texan bank of the Rio Grande.

The "free belt," so called, extends six miles back on Mexican soil from the Rio Grande. Any merchandise remaining therein is not subject to pay Mexican duty. The Matamoras papers now tell us that this zone has been extended to include Coahuila and Chihuahua. In the latter case, the sum and substance of the matter is that the entire Rio Grande is open to smugglers. As a Brownsville newspaper well says, the towns from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the northern frontier of Chihuahua will be mere depots for goods, to be brought across into Texas whenever occasion serves. We have said that this new device "offers a premium on smuggling;" and so it does, since Texan dealers are directly stimulated to buy their goods in the free belt, and then, smuggling them across, somewhere on the long and winding river, to evade the duties on this side. The easier smuggling is made, the more temptation is offered to the Texan trader. In the same way American goods can be ferried over and saved from paying internal revenue taxes.

It is clear that this grievance is one calling for redress by the Government. It is asking too much to compel the outlay of extraordinary sums on our part in new efforts to collect our duties, when the whole fault seems to lie in a Mexican legislation clearly hostile to us and our interests. The reply may be made that Mexico is compelled to look after her own interests; but she is equally bound not to hurt ours by inimical legislation of the sort in question. Besides as the Brownsville journalist says, the goods bought by merchants and carried into the interior may have the duties assessed and paid upon them, but the many thousands of dollars' worth sold to customers on both banks do not add one cent to the revenues of Mexico. On the other hand, what hurt is habitually done to us may be judged from the following facts given by the authority just quoted:

"Bonded goods starting from Indianola, Corpus Christi or any other port of this State for Mexico are transported upon wagons and carts. They have no officer with them. The Rio Grande can be crossed at many places above Roma. It can be forded by wagons. In the towns, the Government of the United States has no consuls or commercial agents. Two persons representing themselves merchants can give landing certificates. The certificate is forwarded to New-York or some other point, and the export bond is canceled. This has been done when the goods were still in the United States. It has been done when they have been crossed into Mexico and brought back to this side. It was reported that about $10,000 worth of fine goods were reintroduced at one time into the United States near Redman's Ranch, in Zapata County. ROSS WEBSTER made out all the papers to obtain the cancelation of the bond. They were carted into the interior of Texas and sold. It is understood here that similar transactions have taken place at other points above Roma."

It must be remembered that the total shore line of the Rio Grande from its mouth to the upper part of the State of Chihuahua, whither the free belt has now been extended, comprises a length of something like 2,500 miles, including all the windings. The distance included by the new extension is much greater than that along Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, already existing. It seems to us sufficiently evident from what has already been said that our Government is justified in looking into the matter. We had trouble enough with the Rio Grande from 1861 to 1865 from blockade running, and we want no more now from smuggling.

Shall We Have a New Conflict with the Mormons?

Mr. CULLOM'S bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah has evoked from the Mormons a fierce protestation that they will fight sooner than submit to it. The whole temper of BRIGHAM YOUNG and of his people upon the subject is defiant and belligerent. To all appearance it must soon become a practical question whether the measure is to be pushed to a bloody issue.

This question could be settled forthwith if it could rest only on the two fixed points that polygamy is a monstrous evil, and that the authority of the Government ought to prevail within its own territories. But these are not necessarily the controlling considerations. They do not control in respect to our wars with Indians, who murder, scalp, pillage and burn, and practice other evils quite as bad, perhaps, as polygamy, and who, though living within the national territories, are equally defiant of the national authority. Our attitude towards the Indians is determined not simply by general principles, either moral or political, but by considerations of expediency. In considering whether to fight any tribe of them we ask whether our object can be gained by war and by war only, and whether it is worth the expenditure of blood and treasure necessary to accomplish it. When we are forced to a negative conclusion in these respects, we pronounce the war bad policy, and abstain from it. Why should we not apply something of the same method to our relations to those other anomalous people of our Western wilderness? We bear in mind that the Indian evils are not of a permanent character—that they must pass away as the country becomes more settled, and the Indians more exposed to the influences of civilization. Why may we not as well avail ourselves of Time as an ally against the Mormons? Why need we in their case any more resort to violence to forestall results which anyhow are inevitable?

It is as certain as anything can be, that Mormon heathenism is as short-lived as Indian savagery. We have only to wait for that great inlet of civilization, the Pacific Railroad, to get at its full work, when we shall see the beginning, in Utah, of a quick assimilation with the life, habits and laws of the rest of the country. Polygamy and every other relic of barbarism would soon melt away. We have already seen much of this operation, even before the road has attained its development. Our Salt Lake City correspondent has been constantly chronicling different forms of disaffection in the Territory, with the established order of things and a growing disposition to form independent opinions, more in conformity with the spirit and conscience of the age. There can be no doubt that the increasing contiguity with civilization is producing a solvent effect upon Mormonism. But even apart from that, the nature of its own system is necessarily short-lived. It is too rotten, inherently, to last. Like every other system opposed to divine law, it carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction, and in due time must perish, whatever man does, or fails to do. They every way miss the point who argue against Mormonism as a foul stain which must endure forever unless exterminated by the strong arm. We must not forget that, if let alone, it cannot at the worst, survive another generation.

We have tried the strong arm already with no good result. The Anti-Mormon war, during the Presidency of Mr. FILLMORE, was conducted with all the efficiency possible at that day, under very able commanders and with almost unlimited expense. It made no impression of any lasting value. The only gain that came from it fell into the hands of an insatiate horde of army contractors. And they are the very gentry nowadays who care most to see the experiment repeated. We believe that our present finances do not warrant it, and are quite as sure that no true interests of the country require it.

The Ninth Census and How Not to Take It.

The views on the Census bill expressed by Dr. E. M. SNOW, of Providence, in his letter to Senator CONKLING, are interesting and valuable as being those of an expert. The experience of Dr. SNOW in the collection of Rhode Island and other statistics, entitles his opinion on the present subject to great weight, and that opinion, stated briefly, is that the Census act as passed by the House of Representatives, is "extremely unsatisfactory," and "poorly calculated to obtain what we desire." Not only so, but this authority tells us it is doubtful whether—to say nothing of taking the census imperfectly—it would be possible, under the act, to take the census at all within the time prescribed. If this be the case, it becomes of the gravest importance to remedy the defect complained of, for it would be not only a grievous mortification but a real commercial calamity to have any piece of shameful stupidity foisted off upon the country in place of fit legislation.

The faults indicated by Dr. SNOW are those both of omission and commission. He thinks that since everything depends on the efficiency of the clerks in the Census office, the Superintendent of the Census, who is responsible for the way the work is done, should have a voice in their selection. But this act deprives him of such appointing power, and even gives him no removing power, although, according to Dr. SNOW, if this work is like similar work falling under his own experience, and justice is done to it, it will be necessary to remove one-third or one-half of these clerks within six months, for want of efficiency, unless they shall be appointed with extraordinary care. The same is also true of District Superintendents and District Enumerators, who should be removable by the Superintendent for incompetency.

Coming to the division of the country into districts, he declares the whole thing will be "a practical failure" as proposed, because "the fatal defect of this section is in requiring such an amount, and specially such a variety of labor, of the same men, and then limiting the time in which it shall be done." Then as to requiring the District Superintendent to "make an accurate copy of all the returns received or obtained by him" this is pronounced "simply impossible, within any reasonable time," with the assistance (one clerk) which the law allows him.

As to the scheme for the previous distribution of schedules, Dr. SNOW rather thinks that it may have some slight practical value in familiarizing the people with the blanks, and accustoming them to consider what the census demands, but that is all. "It is my deliberate opinion," he says, "that not more than one in ten of all the blanks distributed will be filled with sufficient correctness to be accepted and used." The very illegibility, the confusing errors in spelling, the soiling and tearing of the blanks, and the multitude of errors hastily accepted, merely because they are signed statements, will be enough seriously to injure the value of the census. Again, the expense will be enormous, and the time and labor lost in distributing the blanks will be very great.

In this way Dr. SNOW goes through the provisions of the Census bill, showing that it illustrates chiefly "how not to take it." We trust that these and similar objections will be duly considered by the Senate before acting on the House bill.

Mr. HUSTED has introduced into the Legislature a bill for preventing the malicious incarceration of sane persons in lunatic asylums. Readers of this journal will remember that we have more than once pointed out the urgent necessity which existed for such a measure. It is only a short time back that a well-known citizen was dragged from his home and shut up in a lunatic asylum, without the slightest excuse or justification, and it was only through the efforts of the Press that he regained his liberty. Mr. HUSTED proposes to follow the law which now prevails in England, at least in its principal features. A commission of three impartial persons will be required to certify that a man or woman is actually insane before commitment to an asylum, and the person alleged to be insane may have the question tried by a jury of twelve persons, if the commission think that he is competent to make a rational request. We shall not discuss the provisions of the bill until they are before us in a complete shape, but we trust that the present session will not be allowed to pass over without some well-considered legislation on the subject.

The attempt made the other day in this City to introduce a new "spiritualistic medium" into public life does not seem to have been crowned with success. Experiments made in the presence of a large number of spectators scarcely ever end as the medium hoped or intended, for the only ascertained fact in connection with the subject is that spirits are of a very modest and retiring disposition, and can only make their revelations in the dark. In the meantime, no one can tell us what these same spirits have contributed to the sum of human learning, what problem they have solved, or what light they have thrown on the mysteries surrounding a future state. It is scarcely worth while calling up supernatural agencies to repeat names and tell us what we knew before. FARADAY, in writing of the spirit-rappers, observes, "I think the system of education that would leave the mental condition of the public body in the state in which this subject has found it must have been deficient in some very important principle." But of course FARADAY knew nothing about it.

Every true friend of the rights of labor must deplore the means taken by a section of the Erie Railway employes to coerce their fellow-workmen who had refused to join them in their present strike. The late riot in Jersey City exhibits as unreasonable an outbreak of fury as any of those lately reported of the uneducated laborers of Europe. The parties to this outrage must be very well aware of the discredit which such proceedings bring upon the cause of labor reform all over the country, and must be held responsible for an amount of mischief beyond the immediate consequences of their attack. There is more than one Workmen's League at present in session, and no more vital question could be discussed by them than the possibility of organizing in our great industrial centres something similar to the courts of conciliation and arbitration which have been adopted in many parts of Europe with eminent success.

The new Emigration movement in England which Mr. FROUDE, the historian, has so vigorously espoused, seems likely to have some important consequences. We hear this morning of another influential meeting, designed to encourage the wholesale deportation of laborers and artisans from the British isles. The basis of operations includes Canada—which is pretty much the same thing as if the United States had been specified. It is quite clear that there are more mouths in England than there is bread to eat, and the most obvious remedy under the circumstances is to thin out the population. Mr. FROUDE says that this will help to keep the British power from falling to decay. We shall see by and by.

The victims of Fifth-avenue will derive some comfort from the knowledge that their wrongs are being mentioned in the Legislature. It was scarcely possible that one of the greatest impositions ever practiced upon the community would be passed over without the least notice at Albany. With insolent contempt of public opinion, the authorities still leave a splendid thoroughfare in a state which is absolutely dangerous to life and limb. We trust that Mr. CREAMER will follow up the subject. It is time that the chartered brigandage which now goes on in this City should be rendered at least as hazardous as highway robbery.

JOHN BRIGHT is, beyond a doubt, the friend of Ireland; but it is in the old English way, as one may perceive; and even in his mode of speech, when he speaks of a new "conquest" of the country, he shows the peculiar animus which the Irish dislike. They want, apparently, no conquest, but an equality with England and Scotland, in the franchise and other matters. They do not so much want to be done for as to do for themselves—to be trusted, and not treated as a sort of dangerous aliens. We have an idea that a frank "reciprocity," such as England is lavishing on all the other nations, would go a great way in making Ireland a contented and comfortable member of the British family.

Human justice was always a capricious kind of genius, to speak figuratively, and we are of opinion, considering the remarkable indulgences at times extended to some of our greatest malefactors, that the elderly couple' IRA GARDINER and his wife, might have been admitted to bail. They could not well run away, or if they did our vigilant policemen would soon catch them. For the rest, there is not a shadow of proof against them, and the evidence of Dr. BROCKWAY seems much in their favor. Supposing that the chemist's experiments may take up several days, we fancy that the GARDINERS may be safely allowed to abide the result under bail. The surrender of Captain ALEXANDER'S legacy is another item in their favor.

The latest *bon mot* reported of the French Emperor is, "I find that *for a resolution* things are going on very smoothly." This was spoken before his cousin's little difficulty had provoked the formidable demonstration which attended the funeral of VICTOR NOIR. There is on record an instance where a well-directed stream of water from the fire hose dispersed a crowd who would not have budged before a charge of cavalry. We cannot help thinking that it was a critical moment for France when the 40,000 excited workmen, returning from the funeral *cortége* of Neuilly, stood irresolute before the line of gleaming sabres and the warning roll of the drums. The rain storm that just then burst overhead was a seasonable argument for the Empire, and may possibly be reckoned among the accidents that have changed the course of history.

No doubt the hopes of the Duke of MONTPENSIER are highly pitched just now; and his partisans in Madrid, who lately invited him to that capital, will be again anxious to see him there. But he and they are probably mistaking the signs of the times; for though Spain will not abnegate her traditions and swear against the BOURBONS, there is no sign that she is ready for an ORLEANIST. Her choice of sovereigns is narrowing very significantly, and in all likelihood there is an earthly providence that shapes her ends, rough-hew them how she will.

It is not only just but desirable in the public interest, that notable political occurrences be fairly reported. The late interview between a deputation of ladies from the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and the Joint Committee of the District of Columbia, is a case to which the remark applies. The deputation asked and obtained a respectful hearing. Their petition that any proposed amendments on the suffrage include the right of women to vote was discussed at considerable length. The subject was one which any newspaper devoted to politics might have properly considered important enough to receive attention, and certainly no report, however short, ought to cast ridicule on the proceedings. The *Revolution*, which gives in its issue of to-day a full account of them, complains of injustice in this respect, which it has the full right to do. There is neither reason nor wit in the presentation of erroneous accounts, by any paper, of opinions or proceedings with which it does not happen to agree.

The *Mail*, in rebuking the assertion of a Washington correspondent that the move for the reinstatement of FITZ-JOHN PORTER is a West Point move, points out the fact that of the nine officers composing Porter's Court seven were West Pointers. General PORTER made no objection to the detail for the Court, and his counsel, REVERDY JOHNSON, both before the trial and in the interval between the trial and the verdict, declared that both himself and his client were satisfied with the Court. The *Mail* believes such facts show that the "unqualified charge against West Pointers, in connection with this case of PORTER'S, has very inadequate foundations." It is clear, at all events, that it would be but a trial, in that case, of West Point against West Point—a move to exculpate one West Pointer at the expense of inculpating seven others. It is difficult to see how there can be any great institutional gain in this. The move is one of individuals, and not of "West Point."

The retirement of the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES from the office of Superintendent of the State Insurance Department calls for something more than a passing mention. In and previous to the year 1859, insurance business was in a distracted and unsatisfactory condition, and a necessity existed for some reform, by which public confidence, much shaken, might be restored. The regulation of companies, such as it was, formed a part of the State Comptroller's duty, but the arrangement fulfilled scarcely any of the requirements of the case. In this emergency the new Department was suggested, and Mr. BARNES, whose reports on insurance were highly appreciated, was requested to undertake its organization, which he did. He has remained at its head ever since. During the twenty years of Mr. BARNES' incumbency the spread of life and fire insurance has been extraordinary, and the management of the Department required great and untiring ability. The record which Mr. BARNES leaves is in the highest degree honorable to him. He created a system which many States have copied for its excellencies. He returns to the practice of the law, chiefly in connection with insurance, so that the latter profession will not altogether lose his services, which his actuarial skill, unquestionable integrity and great industry have so long rendered of the utmost value.

Brooklyn Choral Union.

The Brooklyn Choral Union, with several solo singers, and a full orchestra under the leadership of Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, will execute, in addition to a miscellaneous programme of decided interest, FELICIAN DAVID'S ode symphony of "The Desert." The work will be heard for the first time in many years.

Important Chinese Habeas Corpus Case in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 17.

An application was made on Saturday to Judge MCKINSTRY, of the Twelfth District Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of thirty-six Chinese women. The application was made by DUDLEY and HALL, attorneys, on behalf of Chinamen, who claim to have come from China for the purpose of rescuing some forty women, the wives and daughters of respectable men, who were kidnapped and brought by force to this city. It was alleged that thirty-six of these women were imprisoned and detained at a house on St. Louis-alley. On Saturday evening, several Deputy Sheriffs, with the Chinamen who sued out the writ, left the City Hall in carriages and proceeded to St. Louis-alley. The officers were compelled to force their way to the upper portion of the building referred to by breaking open a trap door which covered the top of the stairway. Considerable commotion and excitement were produced, but no violent opposition was made to the Deputy Sheriffs. Several women escaped from the building and eleven were placed in the carriages and taken to the County Jail. They appeared to be terrified at the movements of the officers. Officer TAGGART and several policeman interposed and questioned the authority of the Deputy Sheriffs, but on hearing that they were acting under authority from Judge MCKINSTRY, took no further part than to follow the carriages to the County Jail from which they were ejected when they attempted to enter. These women are said to sell at about $400 per head in the San Francisco market, and although the mail steamers, with present facilities, are able to bring them out at very low figures, and they arrive by hundreds every month, there is no decrease in their market value. In the present case, those who seemed to have had control of the kidnapped women, allege that the parties who procured the *habeas corpus* merely wish to get possession of the women for their pecuniary value. There may possibly be some light thrown on the subject in Court to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

A Paris Rumor of the Death of the Pope.

The French Ministry and the Corps Legislatif.

Reported Capture and Execution of President Salnave.

Proceedings of the Southern Legislatures.

EUROPE.

Rumored Death of the Pope—Ecclesiastical Affairs in France—The Elections in Spain.

ROME, Jan. 26.—His Holiness the Pope still suffers much from a cold, but he presides over the sessions of the Ecumenical Council every day. It is said that the Council will suspend, and possibly close altogether about Easter, on account of the insalubrity of Rome.

PARIS, Jan. 26—Midnight.—A rumor of the death of the Pope is in circulation here to-night. It can be traced to no authentic source.... The Bishop of Nimes is very sick at Rome. He was visited yesterday by the Pope. It is rumored that Father GRATRY will be superseded as Superior of the order of Oratoriens on account of his letter on the Ecumenical Council. The Papal authorities have forbidden the publication, by the Bishop of Orleans, of a letter written by him to the Archbishop of Malines. It is supposed that, in this letter, the Bishop commits himself decidedly against the dogma of infallibility.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The election returns from the Provinces are greatly delayed by heavy snows. As far as heard from, the country has declared against the Monarchy. Of the candidates known to be elected four are Unionists, five Democrats, ten Progressives, six Republicans and one Carlist....The defeat of the Duke of MONTPENSIER at Oviedo is confirmed.... The Spanish Consulates at Mobile, Galveston, Charleston and Sydney, and the Vice-Consulates at Savannah and the City of Mexico are suppressed. The present Consul of Spain at Mobile is transferred to the Vice-Consulate at New-York.

The French Ministry and the Chambers—The Army—Emigration Meeting in London—The London Times on Dominican Annexation.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Reports, which seem to be well authenticated, are current to the effect that Ministers DARU, LOUVET and VALDROME will resign on account of the want of harmony on the commercial question. ....It is said that no reduction will be made in the French Army this year, because of the recent troubles in Paris and elsewhere....The majority in the Chambers have resolved to leave each member free to discuss commercial questions according to his own convictions, and not to make the final vote a test of the strength of the Government. It is probable that this action will prevent a change in the Ministry.... The new cable, which has recently been successfully laid between Salcombe, England, and Brignognan, France, is of the most solid description of deep-sea cable, weighing eight and a half tons to the mile, and the shore ends fourteen tons. Double land wires will shortly be completed to connect the cable with the land system of telegraphs in both countries. By this means messages will be transmitted directly from Brest to London, without passing through Paris as at present. The completion of this new link, which has been much retarded by bad weather and other unfavorable circumstances, will place London and New-York in almost direct communication, and the whole route will be under the management and control of the French Cable Company.

BREST, Jan. 26.—The steamship *Cimbria*, from Hamburg for New-York, was delayed here until Sunday, the 23d.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A great meeting was held at the Mansion House, in this city, last evening, to promote emigration to Canada and the other British colonies. The Lord Mayor presided, and eminent men addressed the meeting....A submarine cable has been ordered, which will be laid along the Pacific coast of South America, from Panama to Payta, Peru....The *Times* has an editorial to-day on the definitive adoption of a policy of annexation by the United States. The writer says that England, though indifferent, is astounded at the case of Dominica, which is merely adding other negro communities to those so difficult to manage now.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—A tenant-right meeting at Dungarvon was broken up last night by Fenians.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

A Visit to the Navy Yard—Agreeable Entertainment at Admiral Dahlgren's—A Dinner at the President's.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Prince ARTHUR was the recipient of a very handsome compliment at the Navy Yard this afternoon, whither he repaired in company with Mr. THORNTON and his suite for the purpose of inspecting the yard and works. The inspection was made under the escort of Secretary ROBESON, Admiral PORTER and Admiral DAHLGREN, the commandant of the yard. At 3 o'clock the party repaired to Admiral DAHLGREN'S hospitable quarters, where a party of distinguished ladies and gentlemen had assembled. They were graciously received by Mrs. DAHLGREN, who, assisted by Secretary ROBESON, presented her guests to the Prince, to the number of 300 or more. There were present, besides many other well-known people, the members of the Naval Committees of the two Houses of Congress, with their wives and other ladies, Secretary Belknap and Mrs. Belknap, Attorney-General Hoar, Mrs. Secretary Cox, Hon. W. M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton, Esq., of New-York; Mrs. Admiral Porter, Miss Louise Kellogg, General Horace Porter and Mrs. Porter, Senator Corbett and Mrs. Corbett, Miss Fenton and sister, Mrs. General Babcock and Mrs. General Dent, Senators Cameron and Scott, General and Mrs. Ketcham, Mrs. Henry L. Dawes, Charles Astor Bristed and Mrs. Bristed, General Dyer, Admiral Smith, Chief Engineer King, Commodore Alden, and many more. During the reception General PORTER escorted Miss KELLOGG to the piano, and to the delight of every one she sang twice in her bewitching manner. A delicious luncheon was afterward served, and at 5 o'clock the party broke up, with the general remark that it had been one of the most agreeable affairs of the season, with the additional virtue of being all over before dinner time, which is a decided relief to people who are pressed into social duties at two or three places every night.

THE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President entertained the Prince and others at dinner this evening. The room was hung with evergreens and festooned with American and English flags. A portrait of Queen VICTORIA, tendered by an artist for the occasion, hung on the wall facing the Prince. The table was elegantly adorned, at one end of which were Hon. J. J. Winans, Hon. George W. Woodward and George Sterns, and at the other Hon. G. S. Orth, Hon. W. C. Smith and Hon. H. E. Paine. On one side of the table were Hon. Stephenson Archer, Mrs. Buckley, Hon. Noah Davis, Miss Sterns, Senator Bayard, Mrs. Orth, Senator Williams, Mrs. Grant, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Mrs. Thornton, Secretary Fish, Mrs. Potter, General Logan, Mrs. Sterns, Hon. C. W. Buckley, and on the opposite side of the table, Mrs. Smith, Hon. G. M. Adams, Mrs. Logan, Senator Abbott, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Thornton, Mrs. Fish, the President, Mrs. Williams, Senator Anthony, Mrs. Winans, Colonel [illegible], Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Potter, Miss Nellie Grant.

A large force of workmen is employed preparing Masonic Hall for the ball to-morrow night. The list of invitations to the ball is closed, and Mrs. THORNTON has already been obliged to disappoint more than 300 persons who have applied for cards of admission.

Prince ARTHUR, accompanied by Minister THORNTON and Mrs. THORNTON, made their appearance in a private box at the National Theatre this evening, and heard the last three acts of the opera of "William Tell."

HAYTI.

Reported Capture of Salnave at Sal Trow—Public Rejoicings—Business.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the schooner *Satagawas*, Captain BRYANT, from Aux Cayes, important news is to hand to the 13th instant. SALNAVE had been closely watched by the revolutionary troops, and on the 13th instant information had reached Aux Cayes of his capture on that day in the woods, in the vicinity of a place called Sal Trow, in the south—a small hamlet situated between Aquin and Jacmel and more contiguous to the latter. SALNAVE was being marched on to Port-au-Prince, and it is generally thought that he will be executed.

The people were in great ecstacy at SALNAVE'S capture. Processions dancing in the streets and festivities of all kinds are being indulged in. People are returning from Jamaica and other adjacent islands, whither they had fled for refuge, and business had already commenced to assume a more cheerful aspect. Coffee and cotton, and native provisions were coming to market plentifully.

The brig *La Cayane* was the only vessel in port loading, and was to leave for New-York in twelve days.

Reported Execution of Ex-President Salnave.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—The French sloop-of-war *Timier*, six days from Port-au-Prince, arrived to-day, and reports that SALNAVE was sentenced to death and shot on the 10th inst.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Organization of the Georgia House—Preparations to Convene the Virginia Legislature—Matters in Alabama—Kentucky Labor Legislation—The New-Jersey Lawmakers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26.—The House of Representatives organized to-day and elected R. B. MCWHORTEN, Republican, Speaker, over J. E. BRYANT, Conservative, by 24 majority. Three members of the House, Messrs. DONALDSON, MUNN and TALIAFERRO, have been declared ineligible by the Military Commission. The seats of sixteen members have been declared vacant, on account of refusal and failure to take the oath required by the laws of the United States.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26.—Governor WALKER, upon the receipt of the information of the President signing the Virginia bill, will issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together Feb. 8. General CANBY will give up all control of State affairs when the Legislature meets and fills the civil offices now filled by military appointment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26.—To-day the Senate discussed a memorial to Congress for a removal of disabilities without action. The Senate bill loaning the State bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, will come up in the House to-morrow. Meetings have been held for the past two nights in opposition to the bill.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—Resolutions were introduced to-day in the House to protect employers against negro employes. It provides that any one convicted of enticing away from his employer a laborer who has been engaged in writing to perform service shall suffer a fine therefor; and that any one continuing to keep laborers in his employ who have entered into written engagements to serve another, after being notified of such engagement, shall also, on conviction, be fined for the same.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—In the Legislature to-day in the Senate, on motion of J. W. TAYLOR, the bill known as the Justices bill, allowing Justices of the Peace and constables to take fees at the time of complaint, without regard to conviction, was indefinitely postponed. Senator LITTLE supported the motion, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 10, President ROBINS giving the casting vote. In the House the debate on the Fifteenth Amendment was made the special order for Tuesday next. A bill was introduced in the House to enable husband and wife, or either of them, to be witnesses for or against the other on behalf of any party in certain cases. The bill lately introduced restraining the Communipaw Abattoir Company from killing more than one hundred hogs in any day, and compelling the pens to be 1,000 feet apart, is creating much excitement among the members. The Lafayette property owners are bringing great influence to bear in favor of the bill, and the Abattoir Company are equally strong in their opposition to the bill, as their business will be practically destroyed by its passage.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Escaped Political Prisoners from a British Penal Colony—Murder of an Ex-Rebel Officer by Indians in Alaska—An Indian Village Shelled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The British ship *Baringer*, from Australia, brings the following escaped prisoners, sent from Ireland to the British penal colonies in 1865 and 1867. Their terms of sentence to transportation vary from five years to life: John Kenny, Dennis B. Castman, Dennis Hennessey, Maurice Figenbokin, Patrick Lehy, Thomas Fogarty, David Joyce, John Shehan, Patrick Wall, Michael Moore, David Cumming, Eugene Geary, John Walsh, Patrick Doran and Patrick Dunns. They accuse England of subjecting to indignities such as no other country would offer to political offenders. As soon as the vessel reached the harbor, Mr. SMITH, the Fenian Head Centre of California, was notified of the fact, and a committee was at once sent on board to escort them to the city. They were conducted to a hotel, where rooms were prepared for their reception, and during the afternoon they were visited by large numbers of our Irish citizens and others, who gave them a warm welcome to American soil....Captain SMITH was murdered at Fort Wrangle, Alaska, on the 25th of December by a drunken Indian. The chief of the village refused to surrender the murderer, whereupon the commander of the fort shelled the village killing two Indians. After considerable skirmishing the murderer was surrendered, tried by Court Martial and hanged. Captain SMITH was formerly in the Confederate naval service. He commanded at Galveston at the time of the capture of the *Harriet Lane*....RUDOLPH, of Chicago, telegraphed to DEERY that he would play him for the billiard championship of America in this city on the 15th of February. DEERY replied, asking him to postpone the game until the 26th, as it would be impossible to obtain the Mechanics' Pavilion before that date....JOHN W. RUGGLES, an old San Francisco merchant, died suddenly at Shanghai, China, Dec. 26....The ship *Bankside*, from Australia, reports having seen the hull of a vessel of about 700 tons burden, Dec. 27, in latitude 9° 44' north, longitude 157° 58' west. The vessel, apparently, had been burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—EDWARD C. ORDELL, commanding the United States Coast Survey steamer *Shubrick*, dropped dead in the street last night from congestion of the brain....This city is horribly excited over the murder of a little girl 6½ years of age, who was first outraged and then killed. The perpetrator was arrested, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the Police could carry him to prison, the mob endeavoring to rescue and lynch him.

The Iron Men and Mr. Wells—The Tariff on Pig Iron.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Jan. 26.—At a meeting of iron men engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in this place, and representing an unusual production of 70,000 tons, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the public mind has been misled by Mr. WELLS in regard to the profits on pig iron; that the present tariff although ample, with gold at 135, will be insufficient protection as the gold premium declines, and at the present prices of coal, railroad freights and labor, we must look forward to being compelled to blow out our furnaces in case of a reduction of the present duties on pig iron, old rails and [illegible]

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—A young man named FRITZ WERTEMAN WAUWAUTOSA, accidentally fell into a vat of boiling water, at WERTEMAN & Co.'s distillery, on Monday, and was scalded to death.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 26.—SAMUEL LANDOUR, of Philadelphia, committed suicide this morning, at the City Hotel, in this place, by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 26.—JORDAN CRIMMEL, a resident of Thompsontown, Penn., a brakeman on a freight train, had both legs broken and received internal injuries by falling under the cars in this city, last night, and died to-day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The Oberlin University, under the auspices of the United Brethren, located at Westerville, in this county, was entirely destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss, $35,000; insured, $20,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—LEWIS HAYDEN and other prominent colored citizens of Boston, have sent a letter of thanks to Senator SUMNER and the other Congressmen who voted with him on the Virginia question.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—JAMES P. WILLIAMS, PETER WILLIAMS, JAMES R. LEE and DARIUS LEE, charged with being concerned in the Robert Thorn robberies, were to-day examined and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. In open Court, Mrs. PRATT identified the two WILLIAMS' as the parties who beat and gagged her in the last robbery.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The afternoon train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, twelve miles from the city, ran over and killed a man walking on the track. He was a stranger from East Tennessee.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 26.—Rev. HENRY NILES PIERCE was consecrated yesterday the Bishop of Arkansas. Bishop PIERCE was formerly pastor of St. John's Church, of this city. Bishops YOUNG, of Florida; WILMER, of Louisiana; QUINTARD, of Tennessee; WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, and GREEN, of Mississippi, were present.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—There was considerable excitement over an attempt of colored rowdies to ride on a street car appropriated for the whites, instead of the colored car. Four were arrested. This disturbance is the sequel to the speeches at the celebration yesterday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—This evening Mrs. SUTCLIFFE, of Manchester, N. H., attempted to kill Mrs. ADRIENNE B. MERCIER, in Broad-street, in this city. Mrs. SUTCLIFFE discharged but one chamber of her revolver, slightly wounding Mrs. MERCIER in the finger. Mrs. SUTCLIFFE was arrested. She is here to prosecute a suit against Mrs. MERCIER for breaking up her family.

CUBA.

The Vos de Cuba—Mr. Seward in Havana—His Entertainment and Speeches—Confiscation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1870.

True to justice and unwilling to wrong either party or person, your correspondent notes the protest of the *Vos de Cuba*, defending itself and denying the exactitude of the assertion that it has joined the ranks of the Yrabelinos, or that it has entered into any compromise with the ex-Governor GUTIENER DE LA VIGA. The *Vos* states that the assertion of the *Times* must fall to the ground when the present prosecution of the journal by the members of the Reactionary Party is taken into account, and in that respect the *Vos* is correct. Self-constituted commissions of the truly loyal and retrograde have gone from house to house requesting the people to erase their names from the subscription list of the *Vos*, because that journal dared to publish its protests against the machinations of the ultra-Church and Reactionary Party, or, in other words, against the manifest of the Casino Español, which is simply a strong organization controlled by the leaders of the Carlist Party in Cuba. Several articles which the *Vos* intended to publish, and which its particular friend the Censor would have allowed to pass, did not appear because the leaders of the Casino notified the Government in an indirect, but not to be misunderstood manner, that the publication of such documents was highly inconvenient and improper and had better be left alone, which considerate yet threatening advice was complied with. If the *Vos* is sincere in its new *rôle* of antagonist to the old slave-trading party, its course will be watched with great interest by the Liberals, and its course will meet with the approval of all lovers of modern ideas.

SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD and party have been very kindly treated by the Spaniards, and appear to like the present reception as well as that given by the Cubans four years ago, when SEWARD'S arrival was made the pretext for a political demonstration by the present members of the insurgent party. What a difference between then and now. On Tuesday, Mr. FERNANDEZ, the Secretary of the Captain-General, visited Mr. SEWARD, who returned the visit on the following day, remaining several hours at the palace; after which he called with his son on Mr. HALL, the United States Consul, and from thence went to the office of the New-York Associated Press, where Mr. DUNLAP, the Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty, was met. After an hour passed in general conversation, they returned to the hotel. At night the bands of the volunteer corps serenaded Mr. SEWARD, several hundred volunteers carrying lighted torches. The scene was very brilliant, the officers entering the hotel when Colonel PULUETA delivered a speech congratulating Mr. SEWARD, and expressing in some few select phrases the amity and respect of the Spaniards towards himself and the United States. Mr. SEWARD thereon delivered the following:

GENTLEMEN, OFFICERS AND CITIZENS OF HAVANA: Four years have passed since the occasion to which you have referred, when I was greeted on passing through this port by a welcome which all the world regarded as not more generous to myself personally, than just and fraternal to the United States. Since that time peace has been perfected in the United States, and civil war has broken out in Spain and Cuba. The balance of power in Europe has been readjusted by the sword; Russian America has been added to the United States; Central America and South America have scarcely known repose; Mexico has resumed the walk of constitutional life. Notwithstanding I have been an observer and an actor in some of these transactions, the address which you have made to me and the pleasing circumstances under which it is presented are almost effective in making me forget the lapse of time and feel that I have returned to Cuba after a mere temporary separation from its hospitable shores. Gentlemen, the Island of Cuba is an essential part of the great modern systems of commerce and civilization. All nations are interested in its permanent peace and enduring prosperity. I congratulate you with all my heart upon the great expansion and improvement which has occurred since my former visit. I pray God that this progress may continue, and that peace and harmony may not only be restored to the Island of Cuba, but, also, that the political situation in Spain herself, the most ancient ally of the United States, may have a safe and happy issue from all existing complications. Gentlemen, I am sure that my countrymen will acknowledge, in a more fitting manner than I have been able to do, the generous hospitality you have extended to me.

Champagne then made its appearance, and a number of toasts were then given complimentary to both nations. The affair passed off pleasantly, and does not lend itself to further comments.

CONFISCATION.

The journals continue to insist that the estates of the revolutionary Cubans should be confiscated and sold, the system of embargo not being considered sufficiently strong. From a reliable source I have learned that the Spanish Minister of Ultramar had been influenced to sign an order restoring the Aldama property to the father, the octogenarian, Don DOMINGO ALDAMA, and father of the Republican President, Don MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, but that the Captain-General has positively refused to carry this order into effect or make it public. The story is somewhat dubious, but past events have proven that many things are probable with a Spanish Ministry.

QUASIMODO.

Military Executions—Progress of the Revolt—Movements of Mr. Seward—The Spanish Gunboats.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—FREDERICO GRAS, chief of staff to General CAVADA, and his brother, RAMON, have been executed at Cienfuegos.... Count VALMASEDA, in a letter to the Captain-General, reports that the jurisdictions of Bayamo, Jiguane and Manzanillo are tranquil, and that Guantanamo, Baracoa and Santiago are free of insurgents. The Count was about to leave Santiago for La Tunas to assume command of the troops in that quarter....The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived here this morning, brought the crew of the brig *General Marshall*, from Boston, which was lost at sea....Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD has gone to visit the plantation of Colonel ZULUETA, of the volunteers....The second squadron of Spanish gunboats, which were built in New-York and lately sailed for Cuba, have been seen on the coast of Florida. Their arrival at this port is expected to-morrow....The steamship *Juniata*, from Philadelphia, arrived to-day, and subsequently sailed for New-Orleans.

ALBANY.

The Governor's Unfortunate Nominees—Restriction on Sound Steamers—Another Gas Bill—The Pneumatic Bore—Attempt to Amend the Metropolitan Police Bill—The Eighth-Avenue Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1870.

The cruel suspense of the unfortunate nominees of the Governor still continues. Two or three Senators persist in their refusal to confirm the names sent in until satisfaction is guaranteed them for the future. A motion to go into Executive Session to-day was voted down, the two NORTONS—MICHAEL of New-York, and C. F. of Clinton—refusing to go with their party. Even a motion to go into Executive Session on the single name of Dr. CARNOCHAN for Health Officer, was lost, as was also a motion to hold an Executive Session to-morrow. The main difficulty, so far as the names already sent in are concerned, is said to be with regard to HOWELL, for Bank Superintendent, and GEO. W. MILLER, for Superintendent of Insurance. NORTON, of Clinton, insists that the latter place shall be given to his friend SMITH WEED. There is also some objection to the nominees for Capital Police Commissioners, and to WILSON G. HUNT for Quarantine Commissioner. The discussion on the motion to hold an Executive Session to-day developed a very bitter feeling among the Democratic Senators, and fearing that it might result in something worse, Mr. TWEED finally moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried. During the discussion Senator PIERCE, of Brooklyn, took very curious ground as to what constitutes political questions. He was paired off with Senator SCOTT, Republican, and yet voted to go into Executive Session, claiming that this was not a political question, but merely a question of priority of business. Senator PARKER wished to know if going into Executive Session to confirm Democratic nominees for places held by Republicans was not a political question, what on earth could be considered a political question? Neither Senator PIERCE nor any of his colleagues could answer the query.

RESTRICTIONS ON SOUND STEAMERS.

Senator TWEED introduced a bill to prevent steamers above 7,000 tons burden, plying on Long Island Sound, from running through the East River further than Corlear's Hook. The bill was accompanied by a petition with 5,000 signatures, asking for its passage, but it is regarded as doubtful whether the law would not be unconstitutional if passed, being a restriction of the privileges of navigation which Congress alone could impose.

ANOTHER GAS BILL.

Mr. MITCHELL, of New-York, presented another bill to-day for restricting the arbitrary powers of the New-York and Brooklyn Gas Companies. It prevents the companies from demanding of consumers advance deposits for the payment of bills exceeding in amount twenty-five per cent. of their average monthly bills. For instance if a consumer's average bill is $10 per month the Company can only demand a deposit of $12 50, instead of twice or thrice that sum as is now the custom. The Company is also required to lay service pipe, at their own expense, to the premises of any one desiring to use the gas wherever the main pipe is within 200 feet of the aforesaid premises. Inspectors of gas metres in the employ of the Company are required to swear to the reports made by them of the amount of gas consumed. No gas can be cut off without two days' written notice to the consumer, and any company refusing to furnish gas as provided by the act shall be subject to a fine of $50 per day for each day's refusal or neglect. This bill, with the one previously introduced by the same member providing for a daily test of the quality of gas furnished by the companies, would furnish a reasonable protection to consumers of gas against the swindling practices of these odious monopolies; but the chances of either bill ever passing the Legislature are small indeed, judging from the fate of a similar bill introduced here last Winter.

REPORT ON PNEUMATIC TUNNEL.

The Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. IRVING and MITCHELL, appointed to examine the pneumatic tunnel now constructing under Broadway, south of Warren-street, reported to-day that they had examined the tunnel, and were afforded every facility in the performance of their duty by the Superintendent, Mr. DIXON; that in their opinion the work is being done in a safe and substantial manner under the supervision of Mr. CRAVEN, Engineer of the Croton Department, and that the reported slight settling of the pavement on Broadway, over the tunnel, is caused in their opinion by the imperfect manner in which the pavement was laid, and not by the tunnel itself.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

A lively discussion took place in Committee of the Whole to-day on the bill of Mr. MITCHELL, to amend the Police law, so as to compel policemen to take every prisoner arrested by them immediately before a Magistrate before reporting the arrest to the Captain of the Precinct. A great deal of partisan wrath was poured out by some of the New-York delegation on the head of that 'modern Nero and tyrant, JOHN A. KENNEDY," but Mr. WHITE came to his rescue and pronounced the loose denunciation of that gentleman by the Democracy "all bosh," and challenged them to produce specific acts of tyranny growing out of the present law. While there might have been mistakes committed, he denied that prisoners were incarcerated, as charged, for weeks together, and refused a hearing; but, on the contrary, the rule now in force required them to be taken with all reasonable dispatch before a Magistrate. The object of the bill, he said, was to impair the efficiency of the Police and hasten the release of criminals. Several Democrats opposed the bill because it was premature, as it was the intention of the party at an early day to entirely reorganize or abolish the Metropolitan Police. A motion to order the bill to a third reading was finally lost by a vote of 26 yeas to 91 nays.

REDUCING FARES ON THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. IRVING introduced a bill to reduce the fare on the Eighth-avenue Railroad to five cents below Sixty-fifth-street and two cents additional beyond that point, Government tax included. The same gentleman introduced a bill similar to Mr. TWEED'S Senate bill, to prevent the Sound steamers from passing through the East River south of East Tenth-street.

EX-MEMBERS.

A large number of ex-members of the Legislature have put in an appearance in the last two days to see how their successors are getting along. Judge CAMPBELL, of Otsego, who was a general favorite in the Assembly last year, arrived to-day and was allowed the privileges of the floor. Ex-Senators O'DONNELL, BEACH and WILLIAMS were among the visitors to the Upper House, and the smiling face of Lieutenant-Governor WOODFORD—the candidate of the young Republicans for next Governor—was noticed in the Senate yesterday, and presented a favorable contrast to the execrable portrait of himself which hangs in the Senate Chamber.

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

Governor HOFFMAN gives his first reception to members of the Legislature this evening, which will be very fully attended, as the Governor's receptions are popular with everybody "without distinction of party."

S.

The Governor's Nominees—Caucus of Democratic Senators—The Superviserships.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Democratic Senators had a caucus this P. M., when it was agreed to hold an Executive Session to-morrow, and take action on all the Governor's nominees except MILLER, for Superintendent of Insurance. The rest of them will probably be confirmed. RUFUS ANDREWS appeared before the Republican caucus, this evening, as counsel for HENRY SMITH, to urge a favorable report on the bill to legalize the election of that gentleman as Supervisor. He presented a substitute for the bill before the Committee, having the same object, but drawn with more care. The Committee decided, by a vote of 5 to 4, to postpone final action on the bill till Wednesday next. Its chances of getting a favorable report are doubtful.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Jan. 18, reached this port yesterday. She brings the following treasure:

Lees & Waller	$28,376	E. Cortes	$497
F. Probst & Co.	881	Headley, Eno & Co.	254
Trevor & Colgate	1,150		
Total			$30,872

Quiet on the Isthmus—Death of Prominent Men—English War Vessels—Personal—Guatemala—Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, U. S. C., Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

By the arrival of the royal mail steamship *Shannon* we are in receipt of late dates from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, but there is no news worth communicating, and we have little of local interest to record since the departure of the *Alaska*. The Isthmus was never more quiet than now, both as regards political and commercial matters; and this seems to be the right time for inaugurating the surveys for a ship canal. The dry season is upon us, and all are anxious to see the *Nipsic*; every day lost will be a disadvantage to the expedition.

DEATH OF PROMINENT MEN.

Colonel SEBASTIAN DE ARCE died in Panama on the 2d inst. He was one of the few survivors of the War of Independence of Spanish America. His funeral was attended by the national troops and a large concourse of citizens. Mr. WM. E. COWAN, formerly H. B. M. Consul at Colon, died suddenly on the 6th instant of heart disease. But no death here has ever cast such a gloom over the entire community as that of the Bishop of Panama, Fral Don EDUARDO VASQUEZ, who expired on the 3d inst., in Rome, whither he had gone to attend the Ecumenical Council. He was a friend of the foreigner, he was charitable towards people of all religions, liberal in his views, amiable and excellent in personal character; and it is gratifying to learn that the foreigners here have already under consideration the erection of a monument to his memory.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Government of Salvador has concluded a contract with MR. BILLINGS, electrician, of this city, for a telegraph line from La Libertad to the capital. The work is to be commenced at once, and the sum to be paid on the whole work is $7,000 in gold.

PERSONAL.

General HOVEY, United States Minister to Peru, *en route* for Lima, is at the Grand Hotel, and will sail on the 24th inst.....J. ABBOTT PERRY, Esq., United States Vice Consul at Colon, goes home to-day to recuperate his health....Dr. PEDRO GALVES, the Peruvian Representative at the Congress of Plenipotentiaries, which is to convene in Washington, to treat upon the Spanish-American question, goes hence per steamship *Arizona*. We wish him success in the arduous mission intrusted to his care.

GUATEMALA.

News from the Republics was received by the *Costa Rica* on the 2d inst. On the 7th December, SERAPIO CRUZ, with the whole of the forces at his command, appeared in front of the town of Huehuetenango, and attempted to obtain possession of it. The Government troops, to the number of some 200, gallantly defended themselves, and after some hours' fighting succeeded in driving off their assailants. The greater part of the houses in the town were burned during the conflict, and amongst the ruins of these the charred bodies of some 200 of the attacking party were subsequently discovered. The Government troops had four killed and two wounded. These continued attempts of CRUZ to revolutionize the country are causing much inquietude in the Republic. Congress was in session when the rebels commenced their depredations on the frontier departments, but immediately adjourned until April, in order to enable the Government to act with less restrictions. The Government has been informed that a steamer has been chartered in New-York to replace the *Trade Wind* on the line between New-Orleans and Port Livingston, *via* Belize. The steamer was expected to arrive in Port Livingston on the 2d of December.

NICARAGUA.

The *Gazette* of the 18th contains a decree ordering that in future two copies of the invoices of all goods to be exported to Nicaragua from foreign ports shall be presented to the Nicaraguan Consul in the port of exportation. One of these will be sent by the Consul to the Custom House officer at the port by which the goods are to be introduced, and the other returned to the merchant....The *Gazette* states that Señor AYON, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, has received positive information from Paris that $80,000,000 are already subscribed for the interoceanic canal, and that operations would commence immediately the sanction of Costa Rica to the treaty has been officially announced in Paris.

News from Chili and Peru—Free Trade Between the Argentine Republic and Chili—Railroad Enterprises.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

The P. S. N. Company's steamer *Chili* arrived off Panama on the 3d inst., bringing dates from Valparaiso to Dec. 10, and Lima Dec. 27, 1869.

CHILI.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has presented his annual report. The most important items in it are those which refer to the Spanish question, and the necessity of free trade between the Argentine Republic and Chili. With reference to the former the Minister details the different steps which have been taken to bring about a conference, and states that negotiations are now going on through the Government of the United States, whose Minister in Chili has stated that he is authorized to propose that the representative of Chili in Washington should be empowered and instructed to open, in that capital, with the representatives of the other parties interested, a conference which might lead to an armistice, if not a final peace." The Minister concludes this reference to the Spanish difficulty by saying: "The Government of Chili, after coming to an understanding with its allies, will take the determination which best becomes the honor and interests of the Pacific alliance."

The most assuring advices continue to be received with respect to the crops, and should no unforseen event take place, the coming harvest bids fair to be the most abundant on record, although in some parts of the South it will be later than usual, owing to the dryness of the weather during the sowing season. Prices of wheat and flour have given way in consequence of the near approach of the harvest, and a further decline may be expected as soon as the new wheat crop begins to make its appearance at the shipping ports. The effect of the late agricultural exhibition is already beginning to tell satisfactorily upon the system of farming pretty generally followed throughout the country

PERU.

Two very important decrees have been signed for the construction of the railroads from Lima to Oroya; and from Arequipa to Puno. The contracts have been given to Mr. HENRY MEIGGS, who is at present constructing the line between Islay and Arequipa. The price which Mr. MEIGGS is to receive for building the road from Lima to Oroya, is $27,000,000, and the first sod is to be turned by President BALTA on 1st January, 1870. During the same month the line from Puno, which is to cost $32,000,000, will be commenced. Work is being steadily prosecuted on the different roads from Iquique, Ica, Arequipa and Chancay.

The United States Charge d'Affaires in Lima has informed the Government of President BALTA that at the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries is to take place in Washington on the 15th January, 1870, to discuss the basis of peace between the allied Republics and Spain, the American Government expects Peru will immediately appoint its representative.

The new Bank of Lima is to commence operations on the 1st. The rate of discount is to be reduced by this bank to ten per cent., instead of twelve per cent. now charged.

English Publications.

By the *Russia*, Mr. BRENTANO has received his usual budget of first-class foreign publications. The *Graphic* No. 7, has a page of portraits of French "Irreconcileables," including one of ROCHEFORT. This page will doubtless be reproduced in the New-York illustrated journals, but in the *Graphic* it may be seen at first hand. There is an exquisite head, by GREUSE, a drawing of "New-Year's Day in Ireland," and several others of equal excellence. It is better to buy the original than the imitations. Mr. BRENTANO has also received *Nature* and the *Illustrated London News*, together with an extra supply of the Christmas number of the *Graphic*. It is worth everybody's while to pay a visit to the well-known store on Broadway.

Ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie.

The promises implied in the announcement of the annual ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie were faithfully fulfilled last evening. The gathering at the Academy of Music was as spirited, the scene as brilliant, and the good humor as general and as genteel as the most severe requirements of precedent in the one case, and of a taste founded upon orderly Parisian festivities on the other could have exacted. An earlier commencement than usual was had, and at midnight the enjoyment was at its height. The house was filled, and although a few of the boxes were untenanted, no more crowded condition of affairs could have been endurable. Dances by professional persons were executed throughout the evening, and between 12 and 1 o'clock the terpsichorean display reached a climax represented by the Ko-Ko-Ri-Ko quadrille, and offering a fit corollary in point of comicality and picturesqueness of dress and of attitude to the less active measures of the earlier portion of the ball. The affair, of course, did not end with this demonstration, but was continued almost until dawn. It only remains to add to such record of its progress as the above lines make, the half-repeated statement that the spectacle throughout was a most animated one, and that the ball was no less agreeable and harmless for those who took part in it than for the lookers-on. The music was supplied by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. THOMAS himself, and was not the least feature of a *soirée* especially conspicuous for its lively character. The Committees, including M. M. A. SALMON, BENOIT FROMENTHAL, FRANCIS KINSLER, A. FLAURAND and A. E. DELONEST, who had principal charge of the proceedings, can fairly be congratulated on the occurrence, under their auspices, of the only truly French reunion of the season.

A Fraudulent Advertisement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice, with surprise, the following in your columns this morning:

MR. CHARLES NORDHOFF, editor of New-York *Evening Post*, says: "My wife will have none but the 'Astral' Oil."—Advertisement.

Now, in the first place, I am not "Editor of the *Evening Post*," but Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is, as everybody knows.

2. I do not "say" what is above imputed to me.

3. I was induced some time ago, by the advertisements of "Astral Oil," to try it. I bought a box of cans, and I do not like it. It is very costly, has very poor illuminating power, is gummy; and I am satisfied that those who use kerosene oil can get, from any one of several respectable manufacturers or dealers, oil quite as safe, of better illuminating power, and much cheaper, than the "Astral" oil. Having proved this by experiment, I have ceased to use the "Astral" oil at all.

I have never before seen my name used as a figure-head for an advertising puff, and feel indignant that any one should take such a liberty with it. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1870.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

Rochefort's Trial and Conviction; Bold Action of the German Bishops in the Ecumenical Council; A Sc

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange Salesrooms, yesterday, MULLER & Co. sold a considerable amount of property, situated on the Bowery and Hester-street, (by order of DANIEL S. DUVALL, Esq., executor of the late BENJ. OGDEN,) consisting of two lots at the corner of the Bowery and Hester-street, and four lots on Hester-street, one of the latter at the corner of Elizabeth-street. The Bowery lots are occupied by brick stores and dwellings, and the remainder of the property is covered with frame buildings. The lot on the corner of the Bowery sold for $45,750 and that adjoining on the same thoroughfare for $31,750. The two lots in the rear of these, on Hester-street, each 25x75 feet, brought $11,750 each. The other two lots which are only 25x50 feet, were sold for $22,550; that on the corner of Elizabeth-street, bringing $13,800 and the adjoining one $8,750. The same firm disposed of four lots on Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets under the direction of WYLLYS BAXTER, referee. This property consisted of three lots on Twenty-eighth-street, four on Twenty-ninth-street, in the rear of the former, two of them occupied by brick buildings, and five by frame buildings, and was sold together for $17,600, subject to a variety of leases.

D. BURKE sold a house and lot, No. 209 East Forty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, for $8,050. The lot is 21x50, and the house, which is of brick, three stories high, is 18.4x35.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot with brick building, s. w. cor. of Bowery and Hester-st., 25x100	$45,750
1 lot with brick buildings, w. s. of Bowery, 25 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25.1x100	31,750
2 lots with frame buildings, s.s. of Hester-st., 100 ft. w. of Bowery, each 25x75, each	11,750
1 lot with frame building, s. s. of Hester-st., 150 ft. w. of Bowery, 25x50	8,750
1 lot with frame building, s. e. cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts., 25x50	13,800
3 lots n. s. of 28th-st., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., and 1 lot s. s. of 29th-st., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., two with brick and two with frame buildings, together	17,600

By D. Burke.

H. and l. n. s. 49th-st., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21x50	$8,050

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Mangin-st., w. s. 75 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 125x99	$55,000
Norfolk-st., e. s., No. 140, 25x55.5x51x100, h. and l.	31,250
6th-st., s. s., 278.11 ft. w. of Avenue C, h. and l., 20.1x97	12,800
18th-st. and 2d-av., n. w. cor., 92.2x26x92.6x26, h. and l.	36,000
27th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,500
33d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x98.9	47,000
38th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
38th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
40th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
40th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x94.9	14,000
48th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.5	27,150
103d-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.9	2,550
106th-st. and 5th-av., s. e. corner, 25.9x100	6,000
115th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100	2,500
Avenue B, e. s., 62 ft. n. of 16th-st., 20x93	18,000
4th-av. and 119th-st., n. e. corner, h. and l., 18x75.7	6,500
5th-av., e. s., 25.9 ft. s. of 106th-st., 75x150x100.9x50x25.9x100	17,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clinton-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of State-st., 25x90	$18,000
Court and Huntington sts., n. w. cor., 20x80	14,000
Dean-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Grand-av., h. and l., 15x116	2,700
Debevoise-st., n. s., adjoining Gilbert's property, 25x100, h. and l.	6,300
Hewes-st., n. s., 122.8 ft w. of Harrison-av., 22x100	1,200
Pacific-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Powers-st., 25x100	6,000
Powers-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100, h. and l.	3,500
Warren-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100	1,125
3d-place and Clinton-st., n. e. corner, 112x133.5	nom.
12th st., s. s., 272.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x50x100x472.10x200x422.10	43,200
Atlantic-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Grand-av., 120x100; Atlantic-av., s. s., 340 ft. w. of Grand-av., 60x100; Atlantic-av., s. s., 191.1 ft. e. of Washington-av., 20x100; Atlantic-av., s. s., 231.1 ft. e. of Washington-av., 20x100 — 11 houses and lots	82,500
Vanderbilt-av., e. s., 190.4 ft. s. of Park-av., 23x85	4,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Liberty-st., n. s., adjoining Lowerre's, 30x98.6, Titus'	$730
Long-lane, w. s., adjoining Phillips', 16 acres, Parsons'	13,000

Hempstead.

Hicks' Neck road, near Baldwinville, adjoining Southard's, 6¼ acres	$1,000

Jamaica.

Washington-st., w. s., adjoining Brush Gritman's, h. and l., 20x58	$1,000

Locust Grove.

Lot No. 221, map Locust Grove, 25x90	$200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Grove-st. and post road, s. w. corner, 84/100 acre	$3,450

Greenburg.

Main-st., s. s., adjoining D. Reigan's, Cath. Leslie's property	$600

Rye.

Turnpike road, n. s., adjoining F. M. Fleming, about 2¼ acres; Plot adjoining above, 3 acres	$5,000

West Farms.

Prospect-av., e. s., lot No. 122, Mount Hope, 50x190	$800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st. and Wilsey-st., s. w. corner, 50x100.2	$5,500
Barclay-st., e. s., 204 ft. n. of Avon-st., 35x100	500
Hunterdon-st., e. s., north of Cabinet-st., 25x100	500
Johnson-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of McWhorter-st., 25x85	550
Kinney-st., n. s., adj. S. Mills' property, 20x68	9,000
12th-av., s. s., lots Nos. 55 and 57	250

Belleville.

Bridge-st., e. s., indefinite, 30x120	$120
Bridge-st., e. s., adjoining J. McDermott's land, 60x175	950

East Orange.

Main-st., n. s., east of R. Wolfarth's property, 196.6x118.10	$6,000
Railroad-av. and Evergreen-place, s. w. corner, 77.7x153.3	3,000

Bergen.

Oak-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	$2,000
Jewett-av., n. s., west of Bergen-av. and adjoining John Farrell's, 23x143	500
Jewett-av., n. s., west of Bergen-av. and adjoining H. N. Day's, 53x143	2,800

North Bergen.

Hudson-av., n. s., lot No. 255, block No. 33, Guttenberg, ½ share	$1,800
Lots Nos. 6 to 8 and 22 to 29, inclusive, block E, each 25x100	1,900

Hoboken.

Jersey and Harrison sts., corner of, Woodward's, ½ share, 100x175	$2,750

Bayonne.

60th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue E, 50x150	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Thos. C. Morton, deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large corner store and lot, in fee, No. 92 William-st., southeast corner Platt-st., 32.5¼ feet front, 36 feet rear, by about 72.6 feet in depth. This is one of the most eligible corners for investment, improvement and large rent roll in the market.

ALSO,

The first-class store and lot, in fee, No. 74 John-st., about 25x95, four stories in height; possession May 1. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., MURRAY Hill, an elegant four-story house, with library extension, and whole or part of the furniture. The lot is twenty-five feet wide and of extra depth, giving a very fine yard. The house is in complete order and in one of the best situations in New-York. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story brown-stone house on the southwest corner of 38th-st. and 7th-av., 16.8x60, lot 98.9; terms easy; price $25,000. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st., or at No. 565 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HIGH-STOOP four-story brown-stone house in 45th-st., near 5th-av.; house 25x65; lot full size; built by Robbins, and in fine order. Apply to C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

$12,500.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; all improvements and in good order. Apply on premises, No. 252 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE.—ON 22D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., a full-sized four-story brick house will be sold low. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with or without furniture, mirrors, &c., will be sold at a low price if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, No. 441 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 362 EAST 50TH-ST., in prime order; finished with all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

FRANK G. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 58 Broadway.
Refers to his father, Lewis B. Brown.

ESTATES TAKEN CHARGE OF, RENTS, &c., collected, by O. Holden, Notary, 131 West 49th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 22x50, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; lot 22x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location and very convenient to all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, GLACE & CO., No. 60 William-st., N. Y., or at No. 45¼ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE FOR sale, containing twelve rooms; seven minutes' walk from station; lot 50x150; nicely improved shade lawn and garden. $9,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BRAZIL.

A very favorable opportunity for a profitable investment in producing the most beautiful kinds of the variegated woods of Brazil is now offered to dealers in mahogany, rosewood, lignumvitæ, Brazilian cedar, cannela, perroba, and the celebrated arriba, the richest veined cabinet woods of South America. The transportation of logs down the River Itajhay, by one branch of fifty miles and another of forty miles, affords great facilities for an abundant supply for the saw mill. The mill is located only 1¼ miles from the sea, in the Province of Santa Catharina, 45 miles distant from Desterro, the capital, and 350 miles south of Rio de Janeiro by sea. Vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can take cargoes from the saw mill wharf. The saw mill is 108 feet by 72 feet, with about six acres of land, containing orange and banana trees, and a tenement house 108 by 32 feet. Piles are driven to form a large boom for logs, and a logway and apparatus made for drawing up the logs to the mill, together with a double-track railway for delivering the sawed lumber on shipboard. An office and storehouse are on the premises. There are two new large cylindrical flue boilers, with a return flue through each, made of the best flange iron, and a powerful steam engine, capable of sawing 12,000 feet of boards in a day; a 60-inch circular saw, spare saw, and extra movable teeth, slabbing and edging saw, best double leather belts, a good blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, turning engine, and supply of vises and tools for repairs. The whole establishment is the most complete in South America. A new and first-rate large planing and grooving machine is in operation in the mill. A plan of the building, and samples of the beautiful available woods, may be seen on application to CRAWFORD ALLEN, Providence; or ALLEN D. BAILEY, No. 131 Pearl-st., New-York. Post Office address, Box No. 690.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A LARGE house for sale, twenty-five minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; contains twenty-seven rooms, and is well adapted for a hotel, boarding house, or a seminary. Lot 80x169; nicely improved; flagged walks, &c.; stable and good garden; $17,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A HOUSE FOR SALE, within six minutes' walk from station; contains eight rooms and is in good condition; lot 50x150; garden and considerable fruit. Price $5,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH FOR SALE—One of the best situated hotels at the Branch; completely furnished and in good order; price low and terms easy. FRANK G. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRginia, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house on Washington-square, extra size, to rent at a bargain till 1st of May next. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 45 West 26th-st. to let to a gentleman and wife; best reference required. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
New corner store, Mercer-st., 25x96.
New houses, 83d-st., near 4th-av., 12.9x50.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, 22x31.
Offices, No. 240 Broadway.
Apply to W. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE in a fireproof building, very eligibly located on Broadway, to let or lease for a period of years; a large and complete banking room, suitable for banking or other financial business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS lofts Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st. and No. 8 Church st.; 50x75 on Vesey-st. by 25x75 on Church-st.; together or separate; possession from Feb. 1. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS OF NOS. 542 AND 544 Broadway; will rent altogether, or such part as parties may desire; would make fine insurance offices. Inquire at Room No. 2, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LEASE—A CORNER LOT ON THE east side of Union-square, on the southeast corner of 16th-st., 26x125. Apply to the owner, at the bank, No. 51 Chambers-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—BASEMENT STORE; FIRST AND second floor will be altered for business. Inquire of J. F. WALTER, No. 5 Waverley-place.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—No. 420 4th-av., near 29th-st.; all modern improvements. Owner on the premises from 12 to 2 o'clock.

STORE NO. 450 GREENWICH-ST. or the entire building to let. Apply to DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., No. 62 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 126 Cedar-st.
No. 135 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 380 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 382 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st., (late No. 300 4th-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870—AT 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the CITY OF BROOKLYN, PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE, 492 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st., or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown Turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st. These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, Deceased, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate. They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment, and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, OF NO. 209 PEARL-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under direction of John Sedgwick, special receiver:

PEARL-ST.—The valuable five-story and cellar brick store and lot, No. 209 Pearl-st., north side, between Maiden-lane and Platt sts.; lot 21.10 feet front, 27.6 feet rear by 159 feet in depth.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance May 1, 1870, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Special Receiver.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CENTRAL-AV. LOTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
FIFTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS
will be absolutely sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870,
at 12 o'clock M.
THIRTY CITY BLOCKS,
from
Macomb's Dam Bridge.
TERMS EASY.
For further particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 925 Broadway, or to J. W. FISHER, No. 151 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 32d-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York.—NOTICE.—The undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in said proceeding, to produce their title deeds, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of or interest in any of such lands, buildings or premises to the care of Hon. Thomas Murphy, Chairman of the Commissioners, at their office, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 24,) on any day prior to the 1st day of February, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages will be made to "unknown owners."—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1870.

THOMAS MURPHY, CHAS. G. CORNELL, JAS. S. HENNESSEY, } Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, } Administrators.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. HENRY T. BROWN, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Stocks and bonds, Government Securities and gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.

Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds
EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY
Or special sales made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for EIGHTEEN YEARS.
AT PRIVATE SALE,
A LARGE VARIETY OF STOCKS AND BONDS of a first-class character at low rates for investment.
ALL CLASSES OF STOCKS AND BONDS not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK,
ABOUT TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Transferable in multiples of $100.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at close of business, Jan. 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,104,228 28
Overdrafts		1,362 59
United States bonds to secure circulation		940,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		50,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		328,200 00
Due from national banks		492,665 45
Due from other banks and bankers		46,338 46
Banking house		347,443 73
Current expenses		5,260 18
Premiums		43,538 34
Cash items, (including stamps)		6,702 50
Exchanges for Clearing House		632,562 86
Bills of other national banks		46,736 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		11,430 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$41,653 48	
Gold Treasury notes	251,780 00	
Gold checks on other banks	1,014 39	294,447 87
Legal-tender notes		755,595 28
Three per cent. certificates		660,000 00
Total		$8,766,511 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	135,000 00
Installments paid on increase of capital stock	10,300 00
Discount	13,858 34
Exchange	195 50
Interest	1,458 80
Profit and loss	1,706 86
Suspense account	12,997 15
National bank circulation outstanding	819,650 00
Dividends unpaid	5,306 58
Individual deposits	2,237,622 60
Certified checks	185,324 61
Cashier's checks outstanding	25,258 84
Due to national banks	2,972,563 29
Due to other banks and bankers	1,345,268 97
Total	$8,766,511 54

I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York; Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of January, 1870.
J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
THOS. A. VYSE, JR., J. L. PREBLE, GEO. C. COLBURN, } Directors.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, held at their Rooms, No. 51 Liberty-st., Jan. 24, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—JAMES J. BURNETT.
Vice-President—ABRAHAM J. FELTER.
Treasurer—WM. OTIS MUNROE.
Secretary—JACOB S. BROWNE.

TRUSTEES:
BENJ. BLACKLEDGE, JOSHUA S. PECK,
JOHN T. CONOVER, HENRY WILSON,
JOHN NESBITT, EDWIN DOBBS.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION:
WM. H. COBY, WM. BRENNAN,
JOHN J. RICEMAN.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF ROCHESTER City Water Works Company, first Mortgage; a choice security at a low rate. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS
$200,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the Road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State Indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.
No experiment, but an established Institution.
ORGANIZED A. D. 1850.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1869.

For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,917,370 54	
For interest	366,737 61	
For interest and rents accrued	45,959 07	$2,330,067 22

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid claims by death on policies and bonus, and payment of annuites	$451,492 68	
Paid expenses, salaries, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, &c.	313,772 77	
Paid dividends, return premiums, purchased policies; and bonus, interest on dividends, &c.	484,190 96	$1,249,456 41

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$83,625 17	
Bonds and Mortgages	1,955,985 00	
Loans on Policies in force (The actuarial estimates of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $3,000,000.)	2,271,969 40	
United States and New-York State Stocks	738,609 00	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	704,815 01	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds [Market value of the Securities, $707,676.]	504,025 00	
Interest due to date, and all other property	55,500 88	$6,294,529 46

President ... HENRY STOKES
Vice-President ... C. Y. WEMPLE
Secretary ... J. L. HALSEY
Actuary ... S. N. STEBBINS
Assistant Secretary ... H. Y. WEMPLE

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ... 6s
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (LAND GRANT). 7s
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD INCOME BONDS.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD ... 6s
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (STATE AIDS) ... 7s
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD (CONVERTIBLE) ... 7s
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD ... 7s
ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK RAILROAD.. 6s
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD ... 6s
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD ... 7s
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 2 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
JAN. 19, 1870.

WE OFFER FOR SALE—NEW-YORK Central Park Loan, interest payable quarterly, and due in 1876.
ALSO,
City of Louisville Seven per Cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually at Bank of America in this City. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 1st, and reopen for transfers on the 15th of February next. J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,788 for one hundred shares COMMON STOCK of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD, dated Jan. 14, 1869, in name of F. P. JAMES & CO. The public are cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer has been stopped. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅝	114⅞
Coupon, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	115½	115¾	10-40 Regis.	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '62	115¾	116	10-40 Coupon	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	115¼	115½	Gold	121⅛	121¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅜	115⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114½	114⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1869:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,090,637 82
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1869	2,538,001 23
Total amount of marine premiums	$8,628,639 05

No polices have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,472,915 41
Losses paid during the same period	$2,302,245 46
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,237,630 39

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks	$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,148,400 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	207,568 81
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,513,452 60
Cash in bank	533,797 53
Total amount of assets	$14,469,508 94

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease; the certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A Dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the 5th of April, next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	C. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE,	B. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COIT,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS,	GORD'N W. BURNHAM,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	R. L. TAYLOR,
R. WARREN WESTON,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
A. P. PILLOT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHAS. P. BURDETT,
DAVID LANE,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	SAMUEL G. WARD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WM. E. BUNKER,
WM. STURGIS,	SAML. L. MITCHILL,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DENNIS PERKINS,	ROBERT L. STUART.
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,	

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, at close of business Jan. 22, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,324,080 14
Overdrafts		13,773 63
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,200,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
Due from other national banks	$993,170 46	
Due from other banks and bankers	52,543 50	$1,045,713 96
Current expenses		671 00
Premiums		120,000 00
Cash items (including stamps)		205,291 22
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,206,989 97
Bills of other national banks		170,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		4,970 29
Specie, viz: coin	$3,141 42	
Gold treasury notes	283,800 00	
Checks	7,497 82	294,439 24
Legal-tender notes		1,763,773 00
Three per cent. certificates		1,555,000 00
Total		$17,104,702 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund		199,128 11
Discount	$27,770 00	
Exchange	1,718 59	
Interest	13,517 76	
Profit and loss	9,275 42	52,281 77
National bank circulation outstanding		1,895,000 00
Individual deposits	4,138,407 67	
Certified checks	$303,576 43	
Cashier's checks outstanding	24,836 12	4,466,820 22
United States deposits		24,034 24
Due to national banks		6,853,451 09
Due to other banks and bankers		598,842 02
Dividends unpaid		15,145 00
Total		$17,104,702 45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, C. F. COLES, Cashier of the Central National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January, 1870.
C. E. BOGERT, Notary.

Correct—attest:
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, H. B. CLAFLIN, CHARLES G. LANDON, } Directors.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSIness experience, for six years past bookkeeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $20,000 ON WESTern real estate; first-class security given. Ten per cent. interest. Apply to J. Q. HOLCOMB, No. 59 Taylor-st., Brooklyn; also WELLS PHILLIPS, No. 84 Warren-st., New-York.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgages in sums of $2,000, $4,000 and $5,000. First mortgages bought.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 205 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw RAILWAY COMPANY
EIGHT PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE EQUIPMENT BONDS,
SECURED BY SINKING FUND.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds, at 72½, interest payable 1st of January and 1st July.

These Bonds have only 10 years to run, are convertible at any time into the common stock of the Company, and are secured by a sinking fund of $72,000 per annum, six Bonds to be drawn by lot, monthly, commencing August, 1870.

As an additional security, the faith of the Company and of its Board of Directors in their individual capacity is pledged that no further bonds or liens shall be made by the Company, until the said issue of bonds shall be converted into a mortgage bond of the Company, which this Company agree to do, as soon as legislative authority can be obtained for this purpose.

Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,809 70
ASSETS	$306,809 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NO. 90 BROADWAY, CORNER WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

The coupons on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after that day.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Net Cash Surplus, $202,982.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date, also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 29th inst. and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 31st inst.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February prox.

Transfer books will open 2d February. By order of the Board. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st of February.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., and the Government tax, will be paid at the banking house, on and after Feb. 1, next. Transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. to 1st proximo.
By order. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

PARTIES ENTITLED TO SCRIP for 1867 are requested to call for it on or before the 31st inst. to avoid forfeiture.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street, New-York.
WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

July next, and semi-annually thereafter, there will be paid on all deposits on hand of $5 and over, interest for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on deposit.

Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February at the rate of six per cent.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, English and French.
E. E. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM FEB. 1.
F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1. will draw interest from Feb. 1.
ASSETS ... $1,614,312 10 | SURPLUS ... $139,034 77

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government Tax.)
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ALLOWED FROM FEB. 1, which is equal to Eight per Cent. per annum. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS H. MORRELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH P. BROUNER and TOWNSEND JACKSON, composing firm of J. P. Brouner & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph P. Brouner and Townsend Jackson, composing firm of J. P. Brouner & Co., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to either of them, or their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLARA NEUBURGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Clara Neuburger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. DEXTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,546.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry H. Dexter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869.
HORACE R. WETHERELL, Assignee, No. 42 Walker-st., New-York City.
ja13-law3wTh*

NO. 2,551.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD S. BALLOU, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard S. Ballou, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869.
ja13-law3wTh* PHILIP W. KOPPER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK PURCELL and HENRY M. ROBINSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—This is to give notice: That the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—New-York, Jan. 26, 1870. JOHN OAKLEY, Assignee, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.—The second general meeting of the creditors of the aforesaid bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.—Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1870.
B. G. CLARKE, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WALTER L. CUTTING, committee of the estate of Elijah Whiting, lunatic, against PATTY LINCOLN, Edward Bullard, Jonathan Bullard, Julia Westervelt and Everett Westervelt, her husband, Harriet Newton and Orson Newton, her husband, Mary A. Loomis and Stephen P. Loomis, her husband, Henry Bullard, John A. Bullard, Rebecca Whiting and Nathaniel Whiting, her husband, Horatio Whiting, Joanna Hastings, Carrie (or Caroline) Bullard, Hattie (or Harriet) N. Bullard, and William S. Batchelder, Administrator, &c., (in Massachusetts,) of the said Elijah Whiting, deceased.—Summons.—City and County of New-York, ss.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 10, 1869. C. A. HAND, Attorney for Plaintiff.
d23-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FARNHAM Z. TUCKER, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. RAY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To Thomas F. Ray, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 9, 1869.
BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Plff's Att'ys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of December, 1869. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Plff's Att'ys.
d23-law6wTh

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURER WHO HAS A contract for prison labor, near the City, is desirous of finding some article to manufacture that would employ part of the labor, or would make arrangements with responsible parties to sublet the whole or part, with steam power if necessary; the workshops are large and first class; warmed by steam; have new engine and boilers, and fitted up with shafting, polishing wheels and machinery adapted to any kind of metal work. Address T. P., Box No. 3,760 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SPRING factory near New-York City, with all necessary machinery for carrying on the manufacture of carriage springs. Machinery in good order. Terms easy. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 390, New-York City.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 20 | Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26 | Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Thurd'y, Jan. 27 | Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold. By the Thursday Steamers. First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.....Jan. 29 | ANGLIA.....Feb. 19
CAMBRIA.....Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA.....Feb. 26
IOWA.....Feb. 12 | EUROPA.....Mar. 5

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Mar. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 11, 1 P. M.

And then succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.			
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 4.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The ALABAMA will follow and sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870, at 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Feb. 3.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue Cléger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WAKEMAN, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKER, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICK, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily,) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 8:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M. and 5:45 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 629 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and palatial Side-Wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 7 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. H. B. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.

The steamer CONNECTICUT will continue her trips between New-York, Albany and Troy, leaving on Friday, Jan. 28, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, near Canal-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 8:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "EATON & COLE;" that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the steam, gas pipe and fittings; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are JOHN EATON, EDWARD H. COLE and BUCKLEY T. BENTON; that the said John Eaton is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings; that the said Edward H. Cole is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and that the said Buckley T. Benton is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings; that the amount of capital which said special partner, Buckley T. Benton, has contributed is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, 1870, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, 1873.

JOHN EATON,
EDWARD H. COLE, } General partners.
BUCKLEY T. BENTON, Special partner.

Dated JAN. 17, 1870. ja20-1aw6wTh*

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BELCHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the copartners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

HENRY W. BELCHER.

JAN. 17, 1870. WILLIAM G. DICKINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of BELCHER, PARK & CO., for the transaction of a grocery and commission business in the City of New-York. HENRY W. BELCHER, NOEL R. PARK.

JAN. 17, 1870. JAMES H. BELCHER.

THE FIRM OF CROOK, FOX & NASH is dissolved from this date by mutual consent, Messrs. CROOK and FOX retiring from the business. CHARLES W. NASH is authorized to settle the affairs of the old firm.

J. H. CROOK,
EDWARD P. FOX,
CHARLES W. NASH.

JAN. 1, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, successors to CROOK, FOX & NASH, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of NASH & FOLLER, and will continue the business at Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.

CHARLES W. NASH,
NELSON H. FULLER.

JAN. 1, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a limited co-partnership under the firm name of JO. KING & DRAKE, for the purpose of doing a commission business in foreign and domestic threads.

JO. KING,
E. M. DRAKE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from $5 to $ 5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—APPLY BY letter in handwriting of applicant, stating salary expected, experience, age and references. BELCHER, PARK & CO., No. 41 Warren-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERT IN THE MANUfacture of eyeglass and spectacle frames. Address W., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for an infant; honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 204 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman; is an excellent cook, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTElligent, industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economical and reliable servant, a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French flunting; would like a gentleman's or a small family's washing at her own house; first-class reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, pastry and dessert; best of City reference can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 1,528 Broadway, between 46th and 47th sts., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A THOROugh French cook, also for an excellent English cook, and a German housekeeper, or nurse, teacher, &c.; also a German girl to cook, do housework, and all other help. At BOORHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 385.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly. Apply at No. 147 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a place as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objections to City or country; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 310 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a nice family; has no objection to go to Brooklyn; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 331 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework in a small family; first-class references. Call at No. 18 East 15th-st., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business, in a small private family; would assist in washing, if required; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 812 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN cook; willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; best City references. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; a good home more acceptable than big wages. Call for two days at No. 329 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook in all its branches, or would prefer laundress alone; is capable of fluting or mangling. Call at No. 391 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, a situation as nurse and to do chamberwork or plain sewing. Call or address No. 116 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHwoman, as a first-class cook in a private family; best reference. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do housework in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 234 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook in a private family; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LADIES' maid, a situation; can cut and fit, dress hair, operate on machine, and has excellent City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 10 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; capable of taking care of an infant; can give best references for 3½ years. Call for two days at 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 23 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small private family; has good references. Call at No. 498 West 32d-st., up two pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do French fluting; good City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook and to assist with washing; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 122 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to do the rooms or washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 249 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hairdresser. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FASHIONable dressmaker; will go out to sew in private families by the day or week. Call at new No. 426 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Call at 113 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who understands fluting and has excellent City references, a situation. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as good cook. Apply at present employer's at No. 30 Commendadores, No. 15 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do light housework. Call at No. 208 West 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, A situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st

WANTED—BY A NURSERY GOVERNESS, a situation; has very good recommendations from City families. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best of City references given. Apply at No. 247 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MIDDLE age wishes a situation where she may take charge over a small family, or as companion to a lady to assist in domestic duties, not menial, either City or country. Reference given to a Presbyterian family. Address Miss C. K., Brooklyn Post Office, N. Y.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited, at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 49 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses, as well as the raising of all kinds of vegetables; understands the raising of plants in hotbeds; can be well recommended from last employer. Address R. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as groom and footman; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, and would make himself generally useful; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., for four days, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as coachman and gardener; is thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address for two days T. K., No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as groom and coachman; has undoubted City reference as to ability and character; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant, and has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 674 7th-av., between 43th and 44th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man; understands his business thoroughly; would take charge of a new place; four years' reference from last place. Address B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Address JOHN DEVINE, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; best references from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as horse trainer; he has been with M. Boucher, of Paris, for 7 years. Call at No. 32 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; has the very best of references. Call or address J. M., 30 East 14th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER

WILL SELL,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX,

THE

FINE ART COLLECTION

OF THE WEALTHY BOSTONIAN, THE LATE

THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ.,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,

(and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of.)

At 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.,

AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,

Corner 12th-st., New-York.

This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States,

VALUED AT ABOUT $500,000,

AND COMPRISING NEARLY

TWO THOUSAND OIL PAINTINGS,

every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime, and devoted to it the income of a princely fortune, until the year 1860, since which time no additions have been made to the collection.

Among them are originals by

BENJ. WEST, SIR THOS. LAWRENCE, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, SIR PETER LELY, GODFREY KNELLER, ALLAN RAMSAY, GEORGE MORLAND, HOGARTH, TURNER, NASMYTH, COPLEY, OPIE, STEWART,

And others of the English School.

BOUCHER, DE BUFE, ISABEY, MIGNARD, DE DREUX, DIAZ, LAMBINET, BARON,

And others of the French School.

SCHIDONI, GUERCINO, TENIERS, VAN OSTADE, ZUCCARELLI, VAN DYKE, &c.

Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, such as

TITIANS, RUBENS, JORDEANS, HONTHORST, and others, some of which are unquestioned originals, and as such will excite and repay attention of art connoisseurs.

300 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Also, early works of men now famous, such as SULLY, INMAN, BIERSTADT, DURAND, BROWN, PEALE, DOUGHTY, BIRCH, HART, and nearly every one known ten years ago.

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the

LEEDS ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive galleries, No. 831 Broadway, near 12th-st., (over Campion and Stuart's Dry Goods Mart, and Dunham & Son's music store,) New-York.

Catalogues (over 100 pages) are now ready, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents by the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE

LEEDS ART GALLERIES,

NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 12TH-ST.,

ON

THURSDAY, 27TH, FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870,

At 10½ o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first-class DIAMONDS, of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also, ladies' CHATELAINES AND LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish, LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $300; OVER THAT AMOUNT, FOUR MONTHS' INDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE. ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.

The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries as above on and after MONDAY, 24th inst., until sales.

Catalogues at galleries and offices of the Auctioneers.

LEAVITT, STRIKER & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS

Cand Art Galleries.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7 o'clock, sale of a large collection of English books, comprising illustrated standard and miscellaneous works, fine editions, many scarce and curious works, French, German, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, &c.; also many engravings after Carucci, Claude, Cuyp, Corregio, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Thursday morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 27, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7, East River,

6,720 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
880 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Americus*, from Messina.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, AT 10 A. M., AT the salesroom Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets. Also, rosewood pianos, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-square.—Large and elegantly furnished rooms, fronting the park, suitable for two families and a few gentlemen; location unsurpassed; table and appointments first class; references.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, together or singly, without board, to gentlemen only; family private; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good rooms and board by applying to R. H. SMITH, No. 82 Beekman-st., N. Y., or at 69 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

A NICE, LARGE, FURNISHED ROOM to a single gentleman; $2 a week; first-class private house and location. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

WADSWORTH HOUSE, 5TH-AV. and 13th-st.—Suites and single rooms can be secured by early application, at reasonable rates, with full board.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with private table, suitable for a family; price moderate. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY furnished, with excellent board, at reasonable prices, for single gentlemen, at No. 20 West 32d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A two rooms, with board, No. 44 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 39D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire floor to let, with private table; references given and required.

NO. 143 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR GRAMmercy Park, well-furnished rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A front room, second story, in house of a private family, at No. 98 West 11th-st.; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LAD ATTENDING school, board four days in a week, in a quiet family in Brooklyn, within a quarter of a mile of the City Hall. Address W. E. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

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TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand Printing Machinery:

1 No. 5 Double Cylinder Printing Machine: bed, 36x

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A musical *soirée* was held last evening at No. 141 Eighth-street, under the auspices of the National Conservatory of Music, of which Mr. E. G. LOCKE is director. The large halls of the institution were filled, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The overture to "Martha" was performed by Mrs. G. Pease, Miss M. Pease, Miss A. McArthur and Miss G. Samuel. Then followed "Those Bright Eyes," by Mr. W. J. Hill; "Fantasia," by Mr. E. Hoffman; "I Think of Thee," by Miss Jennie E. Bull; "Reverie," by Mr. Alfred Hoffman; a duet, by Miss Bull and Mr. Hill; "Fantasia," two parts, by Messrs. A. and E. Hoffman; "Isolina," by Miss Jennie E. Bull, and "Marche Triumphales," by Mrs. G. Place and Miss M. Pease.

A young lady named JEMIMA ALLEN, who resides in No. 313 West Twentieth-street, appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, and entered a complaint against GERONIMO O. DONATI for gross abuse and ill-treatment. Miss ALLEN stated that for some time past she has been the victim of great persecution at the hands of DONATI, who has frequently followed her in the streets and written her extremely insulting letters. He had carried his attentions towards her to such an extent that she was apprehensive he would cause her personal injury. The Judge issued an order for his apprehension.

The four mammoth cattle, of which we have previously given some account, arrived in this City by the Hudson River Railroad on Tuesday morning from Lagrange, Dutchess County. They were purchased by WILLIAM LALOR, of Central Market, at a price of $800 apiece. That gentleman, after the beasts are slaughtered, will have their hides prepared and stuffed at his own expense, when he will present them to the Central Park Commissioners. They are six years old and in perfect condition, having gained in weight until the day they left the farm. The last year the aggregate gain of the four beasts amounted to 1,460 pounds.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Judge SHANDLEY, charged with shooting SANDY SAXON in the leg. The prosecutor testified that on the 25th inst. he had a dispute with ELLIOTT in Canal-street, when the latter drew a pistol and fired at him twice, one of the shots taking effect in his leg. Evidence was adduced for the defence showing that SAXON was the real aggressor, as he had provoked ELLIOTT to the assault by striking him on the head with an iron link. The Judge considered the prosecutor the culpable party and discharged the complaint.

The annual Yale dinner will take place at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock. Hon. WM. M. EVARTS will preside. President WOOLSEY and other officers of the College, and delegates of associations in other cities, will be present. Tickets may be procured of LUTHER LANARD JONES, Secretary, No. 17 Wall-street.

Miss LAURA C. HOLLOWAY delivered a lecture on "Charlotte Bronte," last evening at Cooper Institute, in which she gave an interesting sketch of the life of the gifted lady, and warmly praised her genius, self-sacrifice and purity of life, and criticised in a friendly spirit her literary works. The audience was large and appreciative.

The French society "L'Union Fraternelle Francaise," of this City, Mr. Is. St. GANDENS, President, celebrated their nineteenth anniversary by a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, which was well attended, and was distinguished by liveliness, gracefulness and politeness.

The German Republican Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District held a regular meeting at the Wigwam in Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, last night. CHAS. A. FLAMMER presiding. CHAS. A. FLAMMER, CHAS. W. ACK and M. ELLINGER were appointed a Committee to draft new by-laws, and a number of new members joined the Club.

Professor DOREMUS' last lecture on "Creation," before the Young Men's Christian Association, will treat of the separation of the "waters from the waters," and this will be beautifully illustrated by a revolving globe of oil.

The Government officers have been unable to find the wreck of the pilot boat *A. T. Stewart* in one of the lower channels as yet, nor are the pilots able to locate it. It is possible that she may have become completely imbedded in the sands.

Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON has taken the initiatory steps in bringing suits in the United States District Court to forfeit large quantities of whisky seized in the establishments of prominent wholesale liquor houses, on the ground that these wholesale dealers did not keep the books for making entries of their business required by law. The following are the names of the dealers: JOHN TRACY, Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-street; J. P. BOYCE, No. 44 Broad-street, and H. WEBSTER, No. 62 Broad-street and No. 22 Monroe-street.

At the regular meeting of the New-York Liberal Club last evening at their assembly rooms, No. 23 Third-avenue, Professor OSCAR LOEW, of the College of the City of New-York, read an interesting paper on "The Synthesis of the Organic World." Mr. W. L. ORMSBY will lecture next Wednesday night on the popular subject of the "Government and Education of Children," when a full attendance is expected.

The third masquerade ball of the Merry Ones' Social took place last evening at Lyric Hall, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. The dresses worn on the occasion were of the most picturesque and fanciful kind, and presented a singular contrast to the general appearance and elegance of the hall. The floor managers, Messrs. BAINTON, FISHER and FLYNN, were thoroughly successful in carrying out the object of the Association, "harmony and pleasure to ourselves and others," by rendering the ball one of the most enjoyable of the season.

In noticing the recent accident on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, caused by a broken rail, by which Mr. TAYLOR of this City lost his life, it is but just to state, as we are credibly informed, that during the whole term of eighteen years since the road has been in operation, this is the first instance in which the life of any passenger has been lost while being conveyed in the coaches of the Company. For a road 220 miles in length, having transported many millions of passengers during the time stated, this must be regarded as a most excellent record.

Professor T. CLARKSON TAYLOR, of Wilmington, Del., will give a lecture this evening at Lyric Hall on the Yosemite Valley. Professor TAYLOR having recently visited this comparatively unknown section of our continent, and having obtained through untiring energy and determined perseverance some of the finest views with which that locality abounds, has, by the aid of the stereopticon, prepared a plan for exhibiting them on canvas, giving large and vivid representations of this picturesque valley.

LEVI WHITE was found dead in bed yesterday, at No. 261 Bowery. JOHN MCGOVERN died suddenly at No. 256 Monroe-street. Coroner SCHIRMER held inquests in both cases.

A retail dealer named CHRISTIAN ARFMANN was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, yesterday, on a charge of doing business without payment of special tax.

JAMES DUMPHEY and ROGER GAFFIGAN, employed in Eleventh-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, were seriously injured yesterday while removing rock by several loose blocks falling upon them. DUMPHEY had a leg broken so that it must be amputated. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and GAFFIGAN to his home.

It was rumored yesterday that Judge FULLERTON had employed Messrs. CHARLES O'CONOR, WM. M. EVARTS, CLARENCE A. SEWARD and WM. H. ANTHON to act as counsel for him at his approaching trial in the United States Circuit Court, and also that District-Attorney PIERREPONT had requested District-Attorney TRACY, of Brooklyn, to aid him in the prosecution of the case.

Another "Star Chamber investigation" was had in the Eighteenth-street distillery case yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of credibility attached to the evidence of the Government witnesses.

Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest over the remains of TIMOTHY MCCARTY, who died at the New-York Hospital from injuries sustained a few days ago on the Erie Railway, on which he was an employe.

The annual ball of the Columbia Boat Club took place at Irving Hall, last evening, under pleasant auspices. A large number of amateur oarsmen belonging to the Hudson River Rowing Association were present on the occasion.

The Horatio Social Club ball was held at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, last evening, and was very largely attended. Mr. JAS. WILLIAMS is President of the organization.

MARY SMITH was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for stealing $2,630 from the person of JOSEPH CARR, Fremont House, Broadway, on Thursday last.

Mr. JAMES A. BRIGGS delivered an entertaining and able lecture on "Temperance," last evening, before the pupils of the Howard Mission, No. 40 New-Bowery.

Last evening a bottle of vitriol exploded in the show window of the drugstore of CHARLES BREEN, No. 97 Park-street, in consequence of being placed too near a gaslight. Dr. BREEN had his hands severely burned in putting out the flames, but succeeded in extinguishing them before much damage was done.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in the apartment of NATHAN CUKNYFASKY, at No. 1 Ludlow-street, setting fire to the premises, doing a damage of $200.

The body of a drowned man was found last evening at Pier No. 54 East River, and taken in charge by the Thirteenth Precinct Police.

An English Quaker named MOORE E. MASON, residing at New-Lebanon, was arrested by the United States authorities yesterday on a charge of perjury. It was alleged by Mr. J. MCDONALD, an *attaché* of the Post Office in this City, that the accused made false affidavits for the purpose of defrauding the Government, claiming that a registered letter containing $35 had been sent to him, but that he had not received it. He was held to $600 bail for examination.

A clerical-looking man, who gives his name as ALONZO CARPENTER, is soliciting funds for a Sunday School, which he says is No. 4 of the New-York Sunday School Missionary Union, located at No. 805 Grand-street. The school No. 1 is located in Jersey City, and No. 805 Grand-street is a dwelling house occupied by three families, and there is no school in that locality. All persons who desire to give aid to the Union in assisting Sunday Schools in destitute parts of the City, will do well to send their help to No. 7 Astor House, as no person is employed to solicit aid for Sunday Schools in the Union.

MARTIN REILLY, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, was detected yesterday morning in the act of forcing an entrance to the premises No. 166 Mott-street, occupied by PETER MERKLE, shoemaker. When arraigned before Alderman MOORE, at the Tombs, the prisoner confessed his guilt, and was remanded for trial.

PHILIP and DAVID LEIDERSDORF, part owners of the distillery at Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-street, were held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, yesterday, on the testimony recently given against them by a Government witness named KEARNS. The latter died three days ago. The Commissioner decided to dismiss the case against the brothers GEORGE and JOSEPH HOFFMAN.

BROOKLYN.

SANDY BURR was brought before Justice VOORHEES, yesterday morning, for stealing seventy-three boxes of shoes, valued at $31, the property of THOMAS COUSINS, corner Grand and Eighth streets, Williamsburg. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JOHN J. LOWREY, a child residing with its parents at No. 527 Columbia-street, was on Tuesday evening scalded to death by the upsetting of a kettle of hot water.

JOHN KRAMER, charged with assaulting WM. J. LITTLE with a slung-shot, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The residence of Mr. LUKE C. RYDER, No. 106 Lawrence-street, was robbed of coats valued at $108, on Tuesday night.

One hundred and fifty dollars worth of clothing was taken from the house of JAMES CONNARD, No. 23 Jefferson-street, Tuesday night.

The examination of jurors for the retrial of EDWIN PERRY for the murder of the watchman, HAYES, was commenced yesterday, and the trial will begin this morning.

At the Masonic Temple in Williamsburg, last evening, Mr. HOWARD CARROLL delivered his new lecture on the "Lakes of Killarney, or an Irishman at Home." There was a good house, and the audience, composed in large part of those who could best understand and appreciate the lecturer's local allusions and descriptions, were hearty in their demonstrations of satisfaction.

LONG ISLAND.

G. W. P. S. MERRITT lectured at Astoria, Monday evening, before the Astoria Division, Sons of Temperance, in the M. E. Church. The Divisions from Manhassett and Whitestone attended in force. After the lecture the members of the Order, to the number of 200, adjourned to the lodge room and partook of refreshments, which had been provided by the ladies.

RICHARD PETTIT was yesterday arrested, charged with robbing a house belonging to RICHARD BAMBRIDGE, at Rockaway. He made a statement implicating two others, whose names are withheld until they are arrested.

THOS. FANNING, of Jamaica, has been arrested by Sheriff DURLAND on a charge of slandering THOS. CASSIDY. FANNING alleges that the accident on the Long Island Railroad in April last, by which seven persons were killed, was caused by the wilful negligence of CASSIDY, who refused to repair a defective rail. CASSIDY denies this. Both men are emphatic in their declarations that they are able to prove what they state. FANNING gave bonds for his appearance at the next term of the Supreme Court.

The Coroner's Jury, in the investigation on the body of DENNIS CRONAN, found in Newton Creek on Monday, returned a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by being accidentally drowned."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

JOSHUA PURDY, colored, who committed an outrage upon a young lady school teacher in the town of Harrison, about two months ago, was indicted by the Grand Jury at White Plains yesterday, and his trial will take place at an early day.

The Widow UNDERHILL'S property on the post road, Sing Sing, containing five acres of land and residence, has been sold to Mr. ALFRED WALKER for $25,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, THOS. CASEY, who had been indicted for having shot at an officer in Hoboken last month, was convicted of assault and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

JOHN MCKENNA was placed on trial in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, for having set fire to premises next door to the corner of Hudson and York streets, in Jersey City. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and a recommendation to mercy. The convicted man was remanded for sentence.

The funeral of the late JOHN H. STEPHENS took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Grace Church. The services were performed by the rector, Rev. Dr. HODGES, and Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Highlands. The pallbearers were Messrs. William K. McDonald, J. C. Garthwaite, Joseph A. Halsey, W. T. Mercer, Charles M. King, Jabez P. Pennington, Beach Vanderpool and Robert Van Arsdale. The remains were interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

In the Essex County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Frank Hanley and Henry Schurtz were convicted of assault and battery. Daniel Dick, Catherine Potthardt, Christopher Wenzel, Kate Cook, Charles Kuhlman, Henry Warner, Louis Boiser, Patrick King, Winnifred Anderson and Wm. O'Brien pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault and battery; James P. Burke pleaded not guilty to a charge of arson; Martin Leach and Briget Smith charged with adultery, pleaded not guilty; Henry Hoy pleaded not guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving, and Thomas Hoy entered the same plea to a charge of burglary.

BAYARD TAYLOR delivered the thirty-sixth lecture of the Clayonian course in the Newark Opera House last evening. Subject—"Art and Reform; Or, The Needs and Tendencies of American Society." A large audience was present.

JOHN WALTPANK was held to bail by Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, yesterday, to answer a charge of fraud of a peculiar nature. He had been in partnership with the prisoner in business with JOHN MANION, and a dispute having arisen concerning the division of profits, WALTPANK, it is alleged, destroyed the books belonging to the firm. The penalty for the offence is ten years' imprisonment or a fine of $800, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The enameled cloth factory owned by ANDREW ATHA, in Sussex-avenue, Newark, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss $500—fully insured.

HUGH HAWKINS and WILLIAM, the principals in a prize fight in Orange, which took place in December, have been arrested and held to bail for trial by Justice WILLIAMS.

The Essex County Medical Society have elected Dr. CHARLES LEHLBACH President.

The Tonnelle property in Bergen has been purchased for $63,000 for the site of the new Hudson County Hospital. The property consists of thirty-two acres. The building, which is of gray stone, four stories in height, will soon be opened.

A number of employes at THOMPSON'S Steel Works struck a few days ago for advanced pay. Subsequently their places having meantime been filled by other men, they assaulted one of the men, RICHARD REEVES, in the street. Two of the strikers, THOMAS MULLALY and ANDREW NIMO, were arrested yesterday, and were held to bail.

The body of the murdered infant that was found in a gutter in Jersey City, has not been identified, and Coroner BURNS has decided to have it interred without holding an inquest.

The Astoria Homicide—Myers Arrested for Perjury.

This case seems to have taken a decided turn. In December last, Mr. GEORGE T. CHAMBERS, of Astoria, was arrested on the affidavit of JOHN MYERS, charged with the willful murder of his (MYERS') son, JOHN. On the examination of Mr. CHAMBERS, taken before Mr. Justice SNEDEKER, in the village of Jamaica, it appeared that at the time of the shooting of young MYERS, Mr. CHAMBERS was engaged in shooting at a chicken on his premises, and that before firing he had taken the precaution to drive the fowl into a position where he supposed no possible injury to any person might be occasioned. It was shown that the chicken was struck, and that its gills were cut; and it was further shown that the ball must have glanced from the direction in which he fired, as a small freshly-splinted hole was discovered in the fence which divides his premises from those of Mr. WHITNEY, where MYERS was then at work, and then struck the boy. An experienced physician testified that, from the appearance of the ball when taken from the bone in which it had lodged, together with the appearance of the bone itself, the wound must have been in the result of a ricochet shot. That the death of MYERS was purely accidental was overwhelmingly established, and upon the testimony CHAMBERS was honorably discharged. On the examination, however, JOHN MYERS, the father of deceased, testified that neither he nor his son had ever known Mr. CHAMBERS before this occurrence. That at the time his son was shot he saw Mr. CHAMBERS striding his gun over the fence and pointing it directly at his son, and that immediately after the gun was fired his son fell. And, to make the matter still more certain, he swore positively that he saw the shot come over the fence. As Mr. CHAMBERS has been greatly harrassed ever since the occurrence by MYERS, he yesterday caused the latter's arrest on the charge of perjury. The examination on this charge was commenced yesterday at Jamaica, before Justices GUTTPHIN and BRADLEY, and the evidence for the prosecution was nearly closed at 4 o'clock. The further hearing has been adjourned to Saturday next at 9:30 o'clock. Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, of this City, who has acted as counsel for Mr. CHAMBERS, represented the prosecution.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York—Progress of the Work in This District—Discussion on Politics and Temperance.

The quarterly session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York, was held at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday.

The session opened at 10 o'clock A. M., Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P., presiding.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch then read his first quarterly report, in which he stated that the work so far was but preparatory, and that a great deal of pruning and trimming had necessarily to be gone through with. During the quarter he had visited eighty divisions, and had addressed seventy-five public temperance meetings. He suggested an increase of the funds for the "propagation of the Order," also recommending the Cadets to the fostering care of the Sons of Temperance, stating that in encouraging and aiding that juvenile organization they would be doing a work that would be productive of grand results in the future. The proposition to institute degree divisions met with a favorable consideration on his part. The German field has yet remained untilled, and he advised an effort in that direction. Several divisions have admitted females to full membership, and in some cases they have been elevated to office. He would make no suggestion in regard to this matter, preferring to leave it with the divisions. The feeling of antagonism which has heretofore existed between the different secret temperance organizations is rapidly passing away, and all are prepared to present a full front to the enemy. Prohibition is the only remedy for the evils we combat. We do not desire to bring politics into temperance, he said, but, with God's help, to bring temperance into politics.

The Grand Scribe, E. H. HOPKINS, then presented his report, from which the following statistics are gleaned: Number of male members reported, 14,257; number of female members reported, 5,626; amount received from initiation fees and dues, $9,874 82; paid for benefits, $678 90; paid exclusive of benefits, $9,464 49; cash on hand, $23,929 77; new members admitted, 2,441; members withdrawn, 531; deaths, 38; violation of pledges, 546; expelled for violation of pledge, 251; expelled for other causes, 625; suspended, 823; reinstated, 125; temperance tracts distributed, 23,109; public meetings held, 305; lady visitors admitted, 298; lady visitors withdrawn, 53; number of lady visitors, 3,297; number of youths in organization under our charge, 1,177.

The Committee on the Grand Worthy Patriarch's report presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks and the importation of the same, are crimes against God, all the best interests of humanity, and that the power of the civil Government should be directed to the suppression, absolute and unconditional, of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the recommendation in reference to Sunday temperance and prayer meetings, and that we will use our best endeavors to bring this subject to the notice of the several Church organizations to which we belong.

The following resolution was offered by S. D. FOOT, Past Grand Scribe, and adopted:

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